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W. P. SHAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1872. NO. 263.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Attempt to Assassinate the King and Queen of Spain.

MADRID, July 19.—At midnight last night an attempt was made to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain. Their carriage was fired on. The fire was returned, and one of the assassins was killed and two were captured. The King and Queen were driving home from the palace garden, when the would-be assassins fired upon them. Neither of them were hurt, however. There is immense excitement in the city. The assailants of the carriage containing the King and Queen comprised a party of five men, who were conveniently posted in Arnal street. One of the assailants was immediately killed by an attendant of the royal party. The greatest indignation was everywhere expressed at the cowardly deed. The tranquility of the city is undisturbed, although when the accounts of the affair began to be generally circulated there was much excitement. Crowds gathered in the neighborhood where the attack had been made, and by four o'clock in the afternoon the entire population of Madrid was hurrying through the streets. Their Majesties remained self-possessed during the scene and excitement which ensued upon the attack and brief conflict with the assassins. When quiet has in a measure been restored they proceeded to the palace, where they now are receiving the members of the Ministry, civil and military authorities, and the city deputations from the people. All classes are enthusiastic in their rejoicings over the failure of the murderous attack. King Amadeus will visit Santander to-morrow, in pursuance of a previously formed determination.

MADRID, July 19, Evening.—The King and Queen assisted at a *Te Deum* in the royal chapel to-day. The King subsequently walked through the streets and was cheered with enthusiasm by the people. All classes are hastening to show their loyalty to and sympathy for the dynasty. The crowd to-day attempted to take the assassins out of jail and shoot them, but a strong force of police prevented the act. A judicial inquiry is actively progressing into the circumstances of the attempted assassination. There is no doubt that all connected with the crime will be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of the law.

The Geneva Arbitration Proceeding Secretly.

GENEVA, July 19.—I presume you have been taken to secure secrecy in the proceedings of the Board of Arbitration. The English party, in consequence, refuse to go into any society. A number of Italians have sent a congratulatory address to Count Sclopis.

GENEVA, July 19.—There was no session of the Board of Arbitration yesterday. To-day's session lasted from one until four o'clock, all the members of the board present. The English counsel and American counsel were engaged the greater part of the day yesterday and until a late hour last night, in preparing their pleadings. It is supposed that the discussion to-day was devoted to the question of the responsibility of England, which Lord Tenterden denied. The Court adjourned till Monday.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued to August.

The Grenadiers Band are to give a series of concerts at Liverpool. They returned from America in excellent health, and enthusiastic over their reception there.

The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool for Quebec, takes out a party of English settlers, pioneers of a colony which it is proposed to establish in Minnesota.

Richard Francis Burton, the celebrated traveler and explorer, has been appointed to succeed the late Charles Lever as British Consul at Trieste.

In the House of Commons this evening W. E. Forster stated that the disease known as the rinderpest had appeared among cattle on board a vessel from Odessa, bound for England, and that the Council had deemed it prudent to issue an order excluding Russian cattle from British ports.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The steamer City of Limerick has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 19, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @92; for account 92⅝. United States Bonds—5 20s of '62, 91¾; 5-20s of '65, 92¼; 10-40s, 89⅜.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—United States Bonds—5 20s 96¾.

PARIS, July 19.—Rentes 54 francs 25 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,300,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 10½d; Orleans 10⅝; sales 8,000 bales; Surat 10¾d; sales 2,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 10d@12s; red spring 11s 2½d@11s 2d; red winter 12s; receipts of wheat for the past three days 29,000 bushels; American 24,000 bushels. Flour 27s. Corn 26s 6d. Tallow 42s 9d.

An Alleged Demand of England Denounced.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Philadelphia *Press* denounces the alleged demand of England that the cases of ten Confederate vessels be excluded from the arbitration, as an ill-founded, baseless demand—a demand evidently made with the intention of evading a clear and simple contract. The *Press* says: "That the United States will submit to this crowning act of England's baseness cannot be entertained. We have rights to assert, maintain and we have the ability to maintain them, and if England persists in her present course she does so at her own peril."

RAILROAD MISHAPS.

Collision on the New York Central—Three Persons Killed—Three Fatally and Seven Slightly Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—An accident on the Auburn branch of the Central Railroad a mile east of Pittsford, was occasioned by a defective journal delaying a coal train bound west. Before the passenger train which left here at 10:10 this forenoon could be signaled a collision occurred. The passenger engine mounted the other, and the baggage car and smoking coach were telescoped. There were quite a number of passengers in the coach and three of them were killed or wounded. A special train with surgeons was made up here and sent to the scene. Two persons, Mrs. Rachel Mallory, of Milton, and Mr. E. B. Smith, of Detroit, and an unknown man, were killed; three were fatally and seven slightly wounded. John Barker, engineer of the passenger train, had his ankle sprained, and his son, the fireman, had an arm broken. The engineer of the coal train had an ankle sprained.

The Impeachment of Judge Barnard.

SARATOGA, July 19.—In the Court of Impeachment to-day, Mr. Beach, counsel for Judge Barnard, denied the statement that one of his counsel had advised Barnard to resign. He then read the plea, denying that the articles of impeachment were adopted by the Assembly. Mr. Johnson, clerk of the Assembly, was sworn, and said if the articles of impeachment were adopted he should have had a copy; he never had a copy. After further testimony and argument by both sides, the court went into private consultation and decided that plea of the defendant bad.

On the reassembling of the court at 4 P. M., Mr. Beach submitted a plea that the court ought not, and he doubted if it could, take cognizance of charges of acts alleged to have been committed prior to Barnard's last election. The election was approval by the people of those acts. Mr. Vancott controverted the position of Mr. Beach, and said the power of election was subject to other powers. It would be a disgrace to let the respondent off on such a plea. The court then adjourned. The Bar Association has designated Albert Stickney to aid in conjunction with the managers of the impeachment.

Intimidation Cases in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—The trial of Shadrick Jones, colored, charged with intimidating Simon Craven, colored, a Liberal Republican, came off before United States Commissioner Best to-day. Six witnesses were examined. Much interest and feeling are exhibited by both political parties. The counsel closed their argument to-night, and the Commissioner reserved his decision until the opening of the Court to-morrow. Four arrests have been made in cases of conspiracy against colored men. The Ross trial commences to-morrow. It is generally believed that all the accused will be convicted under the enforcement act.

Saratoga Races—Three Mile Contest.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—In the three mile race to-day between Harry Bassett and Lyttleton, Bassett led for two and a-half miles, with Lyttleton lapping him for most of the distance, when he opened two clear lengths as they passed the half mile pole, which Lyttleton closed up again on the last turn and challenged Bassett for the lead as they came up the home stretch, Bassett answering gallantly, and winning by a couple of lengths.

Callers on President Grant at His Cottage by the Sea.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—President Grant remains at his cottage, and is receiving visitors daily from all parts of the country, who bring congratulatory regrets of the progress of the campaign. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Judge G. H. Voss, of Indiana; Major T. J. Eckerson, of the United States Army, Thomas Murphy, H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, and a number of ladies dined with the President this evening.

Murder on the Highway.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—A special dispatch from Cedar Vale, Green county, reports a deliberate murder near that place, committed by Thomas Grant, who while driving along the road in a spring wagon, met an old man named Willis Allen on horseback. After a few angry words, Grant pulled up a musket and fired, blowing Allen's head to pieces. Grant was arrested. Both men were colored.

CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

Documents Delivered to the United States Government for $75,000—Proof of the Conspiracy to Burn Northern Cities—Statement of Col. Rickett.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Col. John T. Rickett, formerly Confederate States diplomatic agent for the government of Mexico, publishes a statement showing his agency in the sale of Confederate archives to the United States government, the price obtained being $75,000. They were stored in four trunks, and duly delivered at the Executive Mansion on the third of this month. The documents consist of the entire archives of the State Department of the Confederate States, without the abstraction of a single piece. The secret service vouchers, by which many persons of no little note on this side of the lines might have been compromised, did not leave Richmond with these more public papers, but were faithfully and honorably destroyed by Benjamin on the day of evacuation. "There is," says Col. Pickett, "but one paper the perusal of which gave me any pain, the report of Hon. Jacob Thompson on the operations of the frontier, &c., the existence of which was unknown to me until the government officer, with whom I lately went to Canada for the documents, found it." The publication of his report, Rickett adds, will doubtless cause him, with Jefferson Davis and J. P. Benjamin, to feel uncomfortable for a little while, "but," he says, "as I expect to go to neither of them when I die, my sympathy shall not be of a heartrending character, especially as they have all treated me badly enough in my time. And here I must be suffered, as one still faithful to the lost cause, to say that I wholly repudiated the policy of attempting to burn Northern cities during the war, especially Democratic cities, and that I always indignantly denied the allegation until I saw Thompson's report. So let those worthies wince, not the noble people whose cause they butchered. These now famous archives have no political signification whatsoever. Historically and financially they are valuable. A dark page of secret history will be unfolded, albeit intolerably interesting, to tax payers are interested in them. In the latter aspect they may save money to the Commonwealth by defeating the claims of those who threw up their caps for Jeff. Davis and shouted death to Yankees during the war, and now come up here with their claims and beguile their souls by swearing they were always 'trooly loil,' have no sympathy with such. The conqueror stripped those of every dollar, reducing children to the verge of want and degradation, and consigning me to insignificance and endless toil, but I have no expression of regret at the part I took could insure the return of the last cent, with compound interest, I would scorn with scorn unspeakable to accept it on those terms. I do not pretend to have been 'trooly loil,' but as I labor under the impression that the war is over at last, I am willing to take a fresh departure, and endeavor by arts of peace to repair the injuries I did to the fair care of administering to the common good any longer."

DREADFUL OCCURRENCES.

A Young Man Mangled to Death in a Saw Mill—Another Accidentally Shoots Himself and Dies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, July 19, 1872.

A young man name Marshall, son of Squire Marshall, residing some three or four miles southeast of Lima, met with a terrible accident this forenoon, by which he lost his life. He was in Mr. Billings' saw mill, and started through a narrow passage by the saw, some of the teeth of which caught in his clothing, throwing him on to the saw, which cut him in a mangling manner from the right shoulder to the left knee, laying bare the lungs, bowels and all the entrails, and making a shocking sight to witness. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but was powerless to lend any assistance, as he died in a very short time.

Garrett Dubois, a youth of fifteen years of age, living near Wapakoneta, was out gunning yesterday, and while holding the gun under his right arm with the muzzle nearly in his armpit, the hammer was struck against a log or fence, thereby discharging the cap and discharging the whole load of shot into his arm, ranging upward into his shoulder. He, being alone in the woods, with no assistance, came very near bleeding to death. After getting home he was too weak for the wound to be dressed, and died this afternoon.

POLITICAL.

Grant and Wilson Club at Mansfield, Ohio—Two Hundred and Fifty Names Enrolled.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 19, 1872.

The Grant and Wilson Republican Club of this city held their regular meeting in Philharmonic Hall this evening to hear reports of committees and perfect the organization. L. B. Matson, Esq., President of the club, who was not present at the first meeting delivered his inaugural address. He presented the issues of the campaign in a very clear and forcible manner, and was very frequently and loudly applauded. One hundred and thirty names were signed to the roll this evening, in addition to the one hundred and twenty-five last enrolled. Among this number are the names of from thirty to forty colored voters, who turned out this evening *en masse*. At the Greeley meeting last night only one colored voter was present, and he refused to join their club, although persistently urged to do so, and joined the Grant club to-night. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, giving three rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson. Hon. John Sherman is advertised to address the Republicans of Mansfield and vicinity on the evening of Tuesday, July 23d. This is the only speech he will make during the campaign east of the Rocky Mountains.

Hon. Henry Wilson in North Carolina—He Will Address the Negroes.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., says the Hon. Henry Wilson, candidate for the Vice Presidency, addressed a gathering (most of which were colored) there yesterday. The Democrats have not been present, but between the principles of the two organizations arrayed against each other, Grant and Greeley were before the people. Some men will tell you you vote the Baltimore and Cincinnati ticket and claim to be Republicans, but you could as well have been in Lee's army and Grant's army and say that you had fought for the banner of the Union. A vote for Greeley is a vote to defeat the Republican party. It means not only the defeat of that party, but its extermination. They say that it is time for this great party to die. Why, we have just begun to live. We will live a thousand years. We could not see why the Republican party, which had done so much, should die. A greater work than emancipation is in the hearts of three million American Democrats. The Republican party was always in the right.

A gentleman in Albany, N. Y., who signs himself "A Democrat of Thirty Campaigns," makes use of the following reflections:

"Having been a life-long Democrat, and having in my line of duty to the party faithfully encountered and overcome many trials, I am compelled to acknowledge that at this late day in its history we have strayed so far from the fold that we are in danger of losing it. That wolf is Horace Greeley. He has compelled us to call ourselves unclean and him 'our nominee.' Never, so long as the blood of our fathers courses through our veins, will we submit to this degredation. No, never! We will never vote for or support Greeley. This is the sentiment of three hundred and eighty Democrats that I have conversed with since the Cincinnati Convention, and fully one-third have emphatically asserted that determination since the vile bargain and sale at Baltimore."

A correspondent, writing to the Albany *Journal* from Indiana, says: "You hear terrible reports about Greeley's in various places, but go upon the streets and it is like a walk sickness—just over in the next county. It all vanishes as you proceed."

A letter from Southern Illinois says: "I have recently been in several of the counties in Southern Illinois, and find the Republican party solid for Grant and Wilson. A great many men who have affiliated with the Democratic party since it was organized say they will not vote for Greeley, and will give their votes for Grant, or remain silent.

A Racine (Wis.) letter says: "There are lots of honest Democrats here who will not stultify themselves by voting for their bitterest enemy, but will either vote for Grant and Wilson, or remain away from the polls altogether."

The *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, says: "We have the assurance of his neighbors that Buckalew is very unpopular at his home among his own people, and that he will run behind his ticket in his own district, and even behind behind in the county. He has no sympathy with the workingmen, and, in fact, none in common with the mass of the people. How a man stands at home is a good criterion of his qualities, and in this respect Mr. Buckalew is in marked contrast to Buckalew, as he will run ahead of his ticket in Montgomery. Hundreds of Democrats there, who idolize the man for his personal qualities, will vote for him."

The Erie *Observer*, the Democratic organ of Erie county, refuses to put up the Greeley and Brown ticket.

Says the Beaver *Radical*: "The Greeley nomination fails flat in Beaver county. It is repudiated by the masses of the Democracy, and finds no favor amongst Republicans. The only Democrats favoring it, so far as we can learn, are a few who expect, by a fusion with the Dodlies, to get into office next fall."

The Uniontown *Standard* makes the following statement: "Eleven Democrats happened to be working together on the Mt. Braddock farm, in Dunbar township, when the news came that the Democratic Convention at Baltimore had nominated Horace Greeley for President. They at once took a vote, with the following result: 1 for Greeley, 9 for Grant, and 1 independent."

THE OIL REGIONS.

One Hundred and Sixty Barrel Well at St. Petersburg.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., July 19, 1872.

Another big strike has been made at St. Petersburg. The Burch well, near the grove, commenced pumping to-day, and is actually doing one hundred and sixty barrels, gauger's measurement.

STRIKE IN BUTLER.

The Titusville *Courier* says: "Another breeze of excitement among oil operators has been caused in Butler county by the striking of a good well on the farm of Mr. Thomas Mason. The farm is located one mile east of Oilville, at the head of the east branch of Dry run. It is now flowing fifteen barrels, but when all the machinery is properly rigged, it is thought the yield will be increased, which is every indication of that. The strike has infused fresh life into oil operations in that quarter, and more of the same sort may be looked for."

THE GREAT GAS WELL.

The *Herald* says the Newton gas well, about five miles from Titusville, and now discharging millions of feet a day, has been purchased by a Titusville party, who will proceed at once to bring it to the city for the fuel supply of refineries and machine shops. About two weeks will suffice to bring it down. The gas has no smoke or smell. The cost of laying the pipe is estimated at $35,000. The purchaser has also secured the gas on the territory surrounding the gas well for the extent of three or four hundred acres.

AT VARIOUS POINTS.

A Pithole correspondent says the Sprague and Doolittle well, new, at the south end of the Holmden farm, is doing eight to ten barrels daily, while the Frank Mason and Andrews wells, new, at the north end of the farm, are producing fifteen to twenty barrels.

The supposition is that the belt covers the whole farm.

It is understood that parties intend soon to start up the famous Grant well, and also to sink a new well within fifteen to fifty feet of the old United States well. It is also stated that the United States Petroleum Company are about to plug all the old holes on the Holmden flats, and commence new developments where the oil used to come from.

On Friday last Messrs. J. D. Barton, H. M. Ernst, J. W. Grant and W. R. Crawford struck a hundred barrel well on the Egbert & Bleakley property, Galloway farm, Sugar creek. On Wednesday this well was doing fully one hundred barrels a day. Operations on this farm are becoming quite extensive and considerable excitement prevails.

The Patterson and Dickey well, Foster farm, Bully Hill, which was struck last month, was torpedoed a few days ago and is now doing at least fifty barrels a day. Watson & Co.'s well, about 200 feet from the above, is also pumping fifty barrels daily. This well was struck this week, and has not been torpedoed. There are six new wells going down on Bully Hill, one or two of which will be finished within the next ten days.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A local storm of some severity is apparently moving northward into Louisiana and Alabama, and cloudy weather with numerous local storms is probable for Saturday throughout the Southern and Gulf States; light winds and cool, pleasant weather prevail north and east of Ohio. Falling barometer and increasing cloudiness are reported from the northerly winds will prevail north of Indiana and the Missouri river.

The results of an interesting exploration of the region of Mount Sinai, covering an area of thirty-six hundred square miles, recently made under the auspices of the British government, have just been published in England. Many of the questions hitherto in dispute concerning that memorable locality have been satisfactorily settled, and much valuable information respecting its geography, geology, people and monuments has been made known. The popular conception of Mount Sinai, as a single mountain rising out of a vast desert of sand, is entirely erroneous. The plain is a hard gravel, and the mountain a series of groups and ridges intersected by long and winding valleys. Several ancient Egyptian mines were also discovered during the survey, a fact which has an important bearing on the problem of the former fertility of the country. Very large quantities of fuel must, of course, have been consumed in their operations, which—since pitching the soil of its trees is the first step toward making a country sterile, is held to account for the present desolate condition of the region round about. The exact locality of the spot from which the Decalogue was promulgated is claimed to have been determined, actual measurement showing the plain below to be large enough for the millions of people, allowing a square yard to each person.

A RECENT San Francisco paper says: A company of Chinese have been engaged the present season in catching mountain trout from Lake Tahoe, and have supplied a large proportion of the dainty fish brought to this market. Lately, however, the profits of second dealers has been rendered precarious in consequence of the tendency of mountain trout to feed on such innutritious substances as scrap iron. The railroad spikes, rail-chairs, etc., found in the stomachs of these fish are of modern pattern, precisely similar to those used on the Central Pacific Railroad, and as the trout do not come ashore in pursuit of such diet, it is presumed that the Chinese engaged in their capture know some explanation of the mystery. The fish sell at thirty-five cents per pound, and it is not uncommon to find in some of the specimens pieces of iron weighing as much as the fish itself. Dealers in the city are now compelled to make a careful inspection of shipments from Lake Tahoe before crediting them at current rates.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Confederate States Records.

Their Value to the Government.

THE DISTRICT CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1872.

The Rebel Government Archives.

Col. Rickett, who sold the rebel archives to the Treasury Department, makes to-day a full statement regarding their character. They constitute all, except the secret service vouchers, the archives of the rebel State Department. Their present money value to the government arises wholly from the bearing they have upon many of the largest claims before the Southern Claims Commission. As an example of their use, one single letter, similar to many purchased, saved the government sixty-five thousand dollars, in a single case, a short time since, before the commission. The papers were first offered to Mr. Seward, but negotiations were broken off because at that time the holder of the documents would not bring them here for inspection. While President Grant was General of the army he recommended the payment of $165,000, the price then asked for the same papers. This, however, is not stated by Rickett. Colonel Rickett speaks of one paper among these turned over, "Report by Jacob Thompson of his operations upon the frontier of Canada," as one he did not know was among the records till after they had been offered to the government. This he says shows an appropriation of a large amount of Confederate gold by Thompson and Judah P. Benjamin, and contains the details of attempts to burn Northern cities. This scheme Colonel Rickett severely condemns, and says: "And that I am, albeit unintentionally, the instrument of the execution of a sort of poetic justice upon them, I surrendered all of my own papers, even although some of them used me to be considered as a d—d abolitionist by J. Davis, Benjamin & Co. Why, let me ask, should I have been more nice as to the official papers of other men? As to anything in the whole mass militating against Horace Greeley's triumphant election, that were the merest moonshine. All that Niagara Falls conference is an old story, played out long ago. It was but simply absurd to pretend to implicate him in an attempt to burn his own city. I honor him for his noble endeavor to stop the effusion of blood, and that alone would entitle him to my support, and that of every honorable man friends, kindred, old filibusters, fellow soldiers and all to take their stand and bear the brand, as in the ancient day, and go for Gratz and Greeley."

District Civil Rights Bill.

The civil rights bill passed by the Legislature of this District goes into effect to-morrow. It requires that the keepers of restaurants, ice cream saloons, barber shops, &c., shall display conspicuously in their places of business a scale of prices to be charged for articles or services, and provides a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for failure to do so. Any proprietor of any such place of business for refusing to sell to or wait on any respectable, well-behaved person, without condition of race, color or previous condition of or servitude, or refusing under any pretext to serve any such person who shall tender the same room and at the same prices as other well behaved and respectable persons are served, shall, on conviction thereof in a summary manner, and be fined one hundred dollars and forfeit his license. A curious feature in the history of this law is that the colored barbers have entered into a combination to prevent its applications to their species.

A Groundless Intimation.

A city dispatch has been industriously circulated that Fred. Douglass was leaning toward Greeley. Mr. Douglass prints a card saying it is groundless.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1872.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell is expected to return to Washington to-night. He will leave again in a few days for the North.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1872.

A DESPERATE CRIMINAL.

Marlow, a murderer, under sentence of death in jail at Mayville, this State, seriously assaulted his jailer this morning, but was overpowered. He then attempted suicide by opening a vein in his leg. He is to be hung in a fortnight.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week	2,341
Same time last year	10,806
Total for year	2,032,626
Last year	3,752,503
Exports for week	5,736
Same time last year	18,005
Total for year	1,920,994
Last year	3,017,766
Stock at all United States ports	124,724
Last year	183,774
At interior towns	9,711
Last year	16,320
At Liverpool	979,000
Last year	1,000,000
American afloat for Great Britain	35,000
Last year	80,000

BALL REFUSED.

Judge Pratt refused the application for bail in the case of Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Irish, accused of poisoning the former's husband.

COTTON RETURNS.

The July returns of the condition of the cotton crop average 103, a higher figure than shown in any previous years except 1868.

Comptroller Green ordered the immediate payment of some two hundred laborers in the department of public works, who surrounded the Court House to-day.

A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the capture of Rudolph D. Hine, wool broker of this city, who absconded on the 3d of June disappeared with a large amount of money.

The news of the attempted assassination of King Amadeus and wife created intense excitement among the Spanish residents. It is said that leading Spaniards will hold a meeting with a view to adopt an address congratulating their King and Queen on their escape, and denouncing the authors of the attack.

Stokes states that he has every reason to believe that Fisk is not out on bail. He desires to go to Europe.

The band of the Garde Republicaine will sail for home on the 27th in the St. Laurent. It is said that residents here desire invited to make arrangements to accompany the steamer down the bay.

Bedford Springs.

[From the Bedford Inquirer July 19.]

There are over two hundred and fifty guests at the Bedford Springs Hotel at present, among whom we notice the following: Gov. Geary and family, Hon. Wm. Darlington and family, Hon. J. D. Cameron and family, Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of Interior Department; Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; Hon. J. Morehead, Hon. S. A. Purviance, Hon. Thomas Dickey, Dickey, Lancaster, member of Congress from the Ninth District; Hons. C. A. Porter and J. A. Wetherell, Philadelphia; Hon. E. Stockton Matthews, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. R. B. Petriken, Huntingdon, Pa.; Messrs. J. M. Cooper & Bro., Philadelphia; Gen. Wm. McCandless, R. J. Lamdin, Pittsburgh; Hon. Thaddeus Leigh, Harrisburg; Henry Bunn, Esq., Philadelphia, and Hon. Sam. Josephs and family, Philadelphia.

In the *Jewish Times* of last week, mention is made of the return of Prof. Grafz and Messrs. Levy, Potzin and Gottschalk from Palestine. Their report is set down by the *Jewish Times* as "an additional argument against the folly of encouraging the emigration of the Jews to a country which has been more than blasted as a venerable monument of the past." There are now, it appears, about 16,000 Jews living in Palestine, and "their average state of culture is much below that of their fellow-religionists in Europe. They have no visible means of support, spend their time in idleness, praying, and Talmud-reading, and foolish pining and sighing on the ruins of the Temple, eking out a miserable existence by the charity of the Jews of Europe, America, and Australia." Curious enough, the memorial of their visit by Prof. Grafz and his companions also suggests "the general elimination from all Jewish prayer-books of the portions referring to the hopes of Israel in the restitution of the Holy Land to the possession of Israel, and the rebuilding of the Temple by Divine Providence." The *Times* considers it "not only a folly but a crime to feed the sickly imagination of poor, ignorant people by the hallucination."

THE question of whether marriages between slaves are legal has just been raised in a Virginia court, and will be decided in a few weeks. It arose in this way: In 1842 a marriage was contracted between Louis Quander, a free man of color, and Susan Pierson, a slave woman belonging to one Levi Burke, whose property she continued to be until the proclamation of emancipation. Quander died intestate in 1864, and suit is now entered by his half brother for the possession of about two hundred acres of land, of which Quander was the owner at the time of his decease. The right of this property turns upon the validity of the marriage in 1842, and a large number of eminent counsel have been retained on both sides.

RAILROAD RATES AND DISCRIMINATIONS.

Pertinents Queries.

Has a private citizen any rights which a railroad company is bound to respect?

Do the people own the railroads, or the railroads own the people?

Have the railroad companies enacted so many laws that they have risen above law as to their charges and discriminations?

The Pennsylvania Company owns the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. The Harmony Society (we give them merely for illustration) own the Darlington coal mines.

French & Co. own a pocket edition of a fire brick manufactory opposite Beaver Station on the P. and F. R. R.

For transporting a car load of coal, for the Harmony Society from Rochester to Beaver, the Pennsylvania Company charges three dollars per car.

For transporting a car load of clay for the same distance they charge French & Co. six dollars. For transporting a car load of brick the charge French & Co. eight dollars.

As a result, coal can be shipped to Beaver at a profit; but the profits on a car load of clay or brick shipped from Beaver are sunk before it travels a quarter of a mile toward Rochester. This system is an embargo upon shipments which would pass over the Erie and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and pay further charges to this company.

Further, shipping by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, the rates from different points are as follows:

Beaver to Pittsburgh, 26 miles—	
On car load of clay	$10 00
On car load of brick	12 00
Beaver to Rochester, 1 mile—	
On car load of clay	$6 00
On car load of brick	8 00

Can any one connected with that wonderful product of human ingenuity and Pennsylvania legislation, the Pennsylvania Company, tell us why these things are thus?—*Beaver Radical.*

CAGED WITH AN ANACONDA.

A Baggage-Man Pays Dearly for a Free Peep at a Show.

During the time that Robinson's circus was on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Jim Fisk side show—consisting of wax figures of Fisk, Mansfield and Stokes, and a large anaconda—started from Leavenworth to join the circus near St. Louis. The canvas and wax figures were stowed in a baggage car, filling the front and leaving only one door for entrance to the coaches. The baggage-man, being of an inquiring mind, and thinking he would take a free peep at the show, just to see what Fisk and the Mansfield and Stokes looked the door and stood among the waxen images of the illustrious trio. While he was admiring the graceful contour of Mansfield's bust, that work of art, the anaconda raised its head and coiled itself around his leg and began slowly to crawl out of the box. The serpent's eyes were upon him, and he quickly shifted his position, but the anaconda raise his head

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is anxious to know where we stand concerning CAMERON. We answer, precisely where we have always stood, and if the editor were disposed to be honest he would not ask the question. Having himself surrendered his manhood, and belied every profession in wheeling in for GREELEY, he seems to think everybody else must be as bad as he is.

IT is probable that we do no violence to fact when we assume that Consul BUTLER, who left Alexandria in consequence of the disgraceful brawl in which he was the day before engaged, will not return to remain long in an official capacity. It is difficult to perceive how the President can hesitate to remove him and appoint another who will not dishonor his country. No doubt it will be proper to wait for a reliable statement of the facts connected with the late brawl. If they do not, as they probably will not, differ materially from the publication already made, we shall confidently expect to hear of BUTLER'S dismissal.

WHEN our country was in its greatest peril from the rebellion in the South and Copperheadism in the North, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was a Copperhead and the friend of skulkers and domestic traitors. Into his county Federal troops had to be sent to enforce the laws. It was the hiding place of the enemies of the Government. He met with them there and gave them the hand of welcome. All this is indisputable. This is the part CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was playing while General HARTRANFT was raising troops as a volunteer, fighting at their head on nearly every field, and performing services that raised him to the highest grade. Which is best entitled to the confidence of their fellow citizens?

THE opinion so often expressed in this paper that the business element of the country, irrespective of politics and independent of party measures, would be found decidedly adverse to the Baltimore ticket, and would make its influence felt strongly against it when the proper time came, receives increased confirmation with every day's experience. The latest warning against the election of Mr. GREELEY comes from a journal altogether non-political in its character. In a review of the New York metal trade, "*Prices Current*," a New York business circular devoted to the metal interests of the country, says:

"The nomination of Mr. Greeley has had a depressing effect on business, and has filled the minds of financial men with alarm and apprehension for the affairs of next season should he be unfortunately elected."

One of the most significant features of this campaign is the fact that nearly all the great commercial, financial and manufacturing interests of the country, outside of all political considerations, are opposed to the election of the Democratic candidate. It is pregnant with meaning, and is perhaps the best tribute to the safe and prudent character of the policy of the Republican party that could possibly be paid. The candidate of the coalition professes to repose great faith in the business classes of the country—their intuitive insight and sagacity. Let him ponder the import of the fact we have stated.

THE latest mail advices from England chronicle a still further advance in the iron market, and it is expected that the upward tendency will continue for some time to come. In nearly every description of iron prices are fully double the quotations of a year ago, and yet it appears that the trade was never more active than at present. Not only are there no indications that the extraordinary advance in rates will lessen the demand, but it is stated that manufacturers are fairly flooded with orders from all parts of the world. There is a great reluctance to accept future orders on any terms, so confident are manufacturers of further advances. A similar condition of affairs exists in the iron districts of Continental Europe. In none of these markets are there any stocks, the upward tendency continues, and the supply is greatly inferior to the demand. We have before remarked on the concurring causes of this extraordinary rise. Increased wages, reduced hours of labor and enhanced prices of coal, on account of the growing difficulty of obtaining it, as well as the vastly augmented demand for iron throughout the civilized world, are to be taken into account. The high prices are also said to be stimulating invention in a marked degree, a number of machines being now in course of perfection from which important results are expected.

IN discussing the rights of free speech, as related to the pending campaign, a leading coalition paper remarks that if a man honestly believes HORACE GREELEY will make a better President than General GRANT, it is not only his right, but his duty so to say so. "Otherwise," it observes, "free speech is a sin." No Republican will be inclined to deny either the fact or the inference drawn from it. The principle works two ways, however, and if a man honestly believes that General GRANT will make a better President than HORACE GREELEY, it is not only his right, but his duty to say so. But the range of that paper's vision does not extend so far. Hon. H. P. CLAYTON, of Georgia, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under BUCHANAN'S administration, and a consistant member of the Democratic party down to the close of the Baltimore Convention, having written a letter in which, after a full and impartial survey of the whole political situation, he comes to the conclusion that the true interests of the country, South and North alike, will be better subserved and advanced by the re-election of President GRANT than the election of HORACE GREELEY—he is openly accused of dishonest and mercenary motives, his support of the Republican party being attributed to the fact that he has certain monetary claims pending against the government. And this is a fair specimen of the boasted "liberality" of the opposition. When these journals undertake to use the goad they should be more careful not to gore their own ox by their clumsy manner of handling the weapon.

FORNEY comes late into the field with his complaints against CAMERON. Having supported CAMERON and been a part of the things whereon he now seeks to hang his complaints, with a consistency which is all his own he makes them a pretext for opposing Gen. HARTRANFT. It is a mere pretext. Nor is he the man to utter a word about the corrupt transactions of CAMERON or any one else. Let him review his own life. Not to go further back, the EVANS disclosure blisters him from head to foot, and should cause him to hide his face from the public forever. First, it was the FORNEY confederates who found out where the money was. They then procured EVANS'S appointment, having first, without imparting the secret, procured the necessary legislation. The money was secured. A portion of it went into FORNEY'S pocket. HARTRANFT pursued EVANS while yet the confederates were at their game. How much more of the money FORNEY would have got can only be conjectured. All this is in evidence under oath. Covered all over with this obloquy, FORNEY is not the man to raise his voice against any one. He talks now of the "personal rule" of CAMERON. When we were beseeching him to come up to our assistance against CAMERON he was, as he had been, on CAMERON'S side. It was his appropriate place. Why he did not remain there cannot be imagined, without it was that he had become so bad that CAMERON could tolerate him no longer—a most probable explanation, and one which suggests a degradation that need not be otherwise described.

STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE.

STANLEY'S discovery of Dr. LIVINGSTONE has produced considerably less excitement in this country than in England; a difference which may be ascribed, in part, to the fact that Englishmen, not being engaged in electing a President, are at leisure to enjoy the novel sensation, and, in part, to the profound distrust with which the New York *Herald* is regarded by the American press and people. In the English papers the enterprise of the *Herald* and the bravery of STANLEY are acknowledged and eulogized in glowing terms, while regret is freely expressed that the triumph achieved in the relief of the great African explorer has been gained by an assertion of the genius of the Englishman. The vainglorious tone of parts of STANLEY'S narrative receives indulgent treatment, and even apology in the recognition of the greatness of the writer's deeds. A reporter of the *Herald* could not be expected to describe adventures so wonderful without some of the embellishments necessary to set his own performances in the clearest and most striking light. As to the essential and most important fact of the story—the interview with LIVINGSTONE—it is hardly possible to doubt, and STANLEY'S report of the great traveler's explorations abounds in details which should suffice either to authenticate or to explode the narrative in the estimation of persons deeply conversant with African geography. Critics of this class do assert that STANLEY'S geography of known regions contains flaws, but flaws were to be expected and allowed for in a report made up from the oral communications of the explorer, and they are, perhaps, rather favorable than otherwise to the veracity of the reporter. It is, however, remarkable that STANLEY brought with him no letters from LIVINGSTONE to his friends or to members of the Geographical Society. It might even have been expected that the Doctor would take advantage of the opportunity to send a portion at least of the records of his researches to England for safety. But the neglect as to both these points may have been hastily assumed, and on his arrival in London STANLEY may produce such overwhelming evidence of the truth of his published narrative as will make all skeptics blush for their unbelief.

If, after all, the world should be disappointed in this hope, many will still believe in STANLEY, for a while at least, and refer LIVINGSTONE'S failure either to write letters, or to place his journals in safety, to the increase of those morbid tendencies which were painfully manifest in the last letters of any length received from him. Some readers no doubt recollect what a terrible and apparently unjalled for rebuke, in one of those letters, he administered to certain members of the English government at the Cape.

HOW STOOD MR. BUCKALEW IN 1862, '63 AND '64?

Some of Mr. BUCKALEW'S Liberal supporters claim him to have been a war Democrat. Let us see how he stood in war times. The Democratic State Convention of 1862 met at Harrisburg shortly after Gen. MCCLELLAN was superseded in the command of the army of the Potomac. The authorship of that platform has always been ascribed to Mr. BUCKALEW, then prospective candidate for United States Senator. This platform was in unblushing sympathy with treason, and one long, loud shriek of alarm lest their Southern friends should be hurt. So clearly defined was Mr. BUCKALEW'S position that immediately on it being ascertained that the Democrats had a majority in the Legislature, he became the special pet of the extreme rebel portion of his party for Senator. BALL MCMULLEN, in January, 1863, concentrated at Harrisburg a thousand Rebel roughs from Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, to *enforce* BUCKALEW'S *election to the United States Senate*. The moment the sixty-seventh vote was announced for him, BILL threw up his cap to the ceiling of the hall of the House, the signal agreed upon by his followers to signify that *no blood need be shed by them to insure his election*. That such were the auspices under which he was elected, we challenge contradiction.

Before Mr. BUCKALEW was sworn in, the fifth of March, 1863, the law had passed Congress authorizing the draft to fill our armies to put down the rebellion. Mr. BUCKALEW, however, was notoriously denunciatory of that act. About midsummer of 1863 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in defiance of all judicial courtesy and propriety, was asked for an injunction to restrain the United States officers from enforcing this law of Congress. Judges GRIER, CADWALLADER and MCCANDLESS, all Democrats, had their courts open to hear cases under the law of Congress. To the disgrace of our Supreme Court, WOODWARD, their Democratic candidate for Governor, LOWRIE, then their candidate for Supreme Judge, and THOMPSON, in 1872, their candidate for the same place, united in granting a preliminary injunction to restrain the draft in Pennsylvania, thus denying to Congress the power to preserve the Union from annihilation. The people in October, 1873, sent WOODWARD and LOWRIE to the tomb of the Capulets, and the first opportunity they have had at THOMPSON occurs in October next. Then these three, *par nobile fratrum* may rest in peace. The people elected AGNEW, and this ignoble attempt to make the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to sanction treason was reversed in less than three months.

The draft went on. Democratic deserters fled—where? oh! where?—many to Canada, but a still larger number to the counties of Columbia and Clearfield, the homes of BUCKALEW and WALLACE, the candidates now of the defunct Democracy for Governor, and United States Senator. Deserters in 1863 and 1864 thought *they knew where to find sympathizers*. Every house, aye, almost every tree, in those counties—the homes of BUCKALEW and WALLACE—was a refuge for *deserters from the draft*. Pennsylvania's loyal troops, instead of fighting Rebels at the front, had to be sent to disperse deserters, commanded by BUCKALEW and WALLACE, in the rear. The Adjutant General's office at Harrisburg proves this to be the fact.

The Columbia county deserters, tired of hiding in the woods, had what they called a "Camp Meeting" in derision of church going people, amid the shades of Fish Creek. Instead of preachers to exhort them to repentance, the new Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania acted as Presiding Elder, and VICTOR E. PIOLET, of Bradford, and such notorious sympathizers with treason, were the clerical exhorters that surrounded him. These class leaders for three days held forth on the divine origin of slavery and the glorious history of the Democratic party, and denounced LINCOLN, STANTON, GRANT and every Union soldier who would hurt their Southern Democratic friends. Some fifty or sixty persecuted patriots, as they called them, who had just escaped from Forts McHenry, Mifflin and Lafayette, were on motion of this VICTOR E. PIOLET, invited to take their seats on the right hand and on the left hand of Presiding Elder BUCKALEW, who rose and greeted them as afflicted brethren suffering in a righteous cause.

Men of Pennsylvania! The Presiding Elder of this treasonable Camp Meeting, who had just burthened his soul with an oath of fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, now comes before you for your votes? Will not the bones of LINCOLN and STANTON rise from their graves and rebuke hypocrites such as these?

In contrast with this you "have Gen. HARTRANFT, a Democrat, too, at the breaking out of the rebellion, but who, within a week of the attack on Fort Sumter, organized a three months' regiment, and finally a veteran organization for the continuance of the work, and according to the official register took part in nineteen battles." Which do you prefer, the Presiding Elder of the treasonable conference on Fish Creek, giving shelter and security to the enemy, or the hero of nineteen Union triumphs?

ERASTIANISM SICK.

French Protestants are a good deal exercised over the recent action of their Synod with which all readersof the newspapers are acquainted. To Americans the chief interest of the subject probably centers upon the possible effect of the controversy upon the relations between Church and State in France. While many French Protestants may believe, as a matter of theory, in CAVOUR'S principle of a free Church in a free State, and under such an arrangement would be quite willing to see their congregations thrown upon their own liberality and resources for the maintenance of religious worship and instruction, it is likely that few of them are at present ready to renounce the aid which they receive from the government. While the Catholic Church continues to be maintained by the State, it is natural that the adherents of the Reformed Communion show no disposition to relinquish the recognition and subvention which, ever since the settlement after the Revolution, have evinced the religious liberality and impartiality of the Government. In giving pecuniary aid to the Reformed or Protestant Churches, the French government looks at nothing but the name. It asks no questions about the doctrines taught by the ministers whom it pays. As these preachers are pledged to the support of no specific creed, are bound by the terms of no confession, but are left entirely free to interpret the Bible as they understand its teachings, many of them have adopted views which appear very erroneous to others. Some of them deny the miracles of the New Testament, others deny the divinity of CHRIST, and still others are pure Rationalists. All, however, calling themselves Protestants, receive the aid of the State. It is with these erratic clergymen, calling themselves Liberals, that the Orthodox party, led by M. GUIZOT, have lately refused any longer to seem to fraternize. As one of this party declared a few days ago, "the fact is that the Liberals and the Orthodox do not agree at all; the fact is that they do not wish and are not able to regard each other as brethren and colaborers, and the fact is that to invoke the principle of liberty or the duty of union, in order to bind them to each other, is simply to propose that all Protestants by birth shall agree not to trouble themselves about what they believe, and to consume together a certain subvention.

A great outcry has of course been raised by the Liberals on account of the action of the Orthodox party in adopting a confession of faith or a form of doctrine to be subscribed and adhered to by public instructors who draw their salaries from the treasury of the State. But whatever ethical or personal objections may be fairly made by individuals against such bonds, it really seems reasonable enough that men who are paid by the public for instructing the people in religion, should be willing to declare what doctrines they propose to teach. At any rate, this is one chief argument insisted upon by M. GUIZOT and his friends. They argue that if the Protestant Church of France cannot, with confession in hand, say, "This is what I teach," the country may not, with safety or dignity, open its purse "to assure to no matter whom the privilege of teaching no matter what at the public expense, on the single condition of assuming a name which signifies nothing." In fact, so far as doctrine is concerned, the word protestant means so much as to mean nothing, as it covers equally the Episcopalian and the Mormon. This dispute in the French Church may tend to hasten the day when none of the churches shall draw aid from the national treasury.

CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL HARTRANFT.

And His Complete Vindication.

Pending the EVANS investigation, when Gen. HARTRANFT was pursuing that defaulter with all the means which the law afforded, the EVANS ring, or certain members of it, in order to force the Auditor General and State Treasurer to compromise the claim of the State against EVANS, caused the publication of two letters—one in the New York *Tribune* and the other in the New York *Sun*, of the issues of February 28th—making specific charges against Auditor General HARTRANFT, as follows:

First.—That Gen. HARTRANFT had illegally used the moneys of the Commonwealth, in applying the same in carrying on various operations in stocks, to the extent of several millions of dollars, and to the payment of his private debts.

Second.—That Gen. HARTRANFT had corruptly received the sum of $7,000 from GEORGE O. EVANS, the State Agent.

Third.—That Gen. HARTRANFT had corruptly received the sum of $7,000 from GEORGE O. EVANS, the State Agent.

The above are the charges then and there made against Gen. HARTRANFT, and it will be seen that they are as specific as words and figures can make them. Let us see how they were met. On the day immediately succeding their publication, and at the request of the officer accused, Senator HARRY WHITE presented to the Senate, then in session, a preamble and resolutions, embodying these accusations in full, and providing for the appointment of a committee, by the Speaker of the Senate, to investigate the charges—said committee to have full power to send for persons and papers. After debate, the whole matter was referred to the EVANS Investigation Committee, which had all the power with which it was proposed to clothe the special committee. Charges so direct and definite, one would suppose, would be easily investigated. The committee, armed with plenary power, could lay its hand upon any person or thing necessary to establish the truth or falsity of the accusations. There was upon that committee the distinguished Democratic Senator, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, a prospective and possible candidate of his party for Governor, and the party accused of these grave offenses was, in the language the writer who prepared the slanders, "the expectant candidate for the Governor's chair." Had there been one iota of truth in them—even the shadow or semblance of truth—would not Mr. WALLACE have taken advantage of it? Had there been even ground for suspicion, would not that fact have been set forth by Mr. WALLACE? That alone would have been sufficient to stain an unsullied reputation, and would have in some measure tended to excuse the assailants of Gen. HARTRANFT. But mark the result. After careful inquiry, and an examination of all the witnesses whose testimony was likely to throw any light upon the charges, the committee, upon evidence elicited under oath, pronounce these specific charges wholly untrue. The report is brief, but quite as direct and positive as are the charges. It was not only signed but written by Senator WALLACE, and is in the words following:

"On the 29th day of February, 1872, a resolution and preamble in reference to a communication in the New York *Tribune* of the preceding day, were referred to this committee. In that communication certain resolutions were quoted which reflected on JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General, and ROBERT W. MACKEY, State Treasurer, and made specific charges against them in their official capacity. It was made our duty to investigate these charges and ascertain the facts attending the attempted introduction of the said resolutions and the publication of the same. We have ascertained that the resolutions referred to in the communication to the *Tribune* were prepared by STRAHAN, counsel for EVANS, EVANS himself or Dr. WILLIAM PAYNE, one of his bail, and that they jointly attempted to procure their introduction into and passage by the Senate and House of Representatives; THAT THE FACTS CHARGED IN THE RESOLUTIONS RECITED IN THAT COMMUNICATION ARE UNTRUE; that in pursuance of this inquiry we called before us all the witnesses whose testimony seemed likely to throw any light upon the transactions charged; that several communications have appeared in the New York *Tribune* and New York *Sun* reflecting on the officials before named, and other persons in private capacity; that these have been based upon data furnished by Dr. WILLIAM PAYNE or some other friend of GEORGE O. EVANS, and that, UPON CAREFUL INQUIRY OF WITNESSES UNDER OATH, WE FIND THAT THE SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE IN SAID COMMUNICATIONS ARE NOT TRUE."

JAMES L. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
HARRY WHITE,
Committee on the part of the Senate.
D. N. WHITE,
A. C. NOYES,
B. L. HEWETT,
J. D. HANCOCK,
R. A. MCCONNELL,
Committee on the part of the House.

This acquittal is as complete as any ever rendered by a court of justice. Each count in the indictment was carefully passed upon, and a square verdict of not guilty indorsed thereon.

First.—*It is not true* that General HARTRANFT ever illegally used a dollar of the public funds.

Second.—*It is not true* that General HARTRANFT purchased and sold State bonds for his own benefit or emolument.

Third.—*It is not true* that General HARTRANFT corruptly received money from GEO. O. EVANS.

The committee goes even further than this. They not only return a verdict of *not guilty* as to each and every specification, but they find that the prosecution was malicious—that it was instituted by one of three persons, either EVANS himself, his counsel, or his bail; and that it was based upon data furnished by some friend of EVANS, to whom HARTRANFT was bringing to justice for his crime.

THE opposition made a great mistake in undertaking to conduct the campaign on a basis of the records and merits of the two candidates. As between the cautious, prudent and impartial administration of President GRANT, and the visionary Quixotism of HORACE GREELEY, intelligent and thoughtful men generally will have very little difficulty in making up their choice. The latest notable accessions to the Republican party are those of Hon. THOS. A. BOND and Hon. CHARLES A. ATWATER, of Connecticut, both of them men of marked ability and great influence, and both of whom have for many years acted with the Democratic party, and carried its standards into the fight. Dreading the consequences which must inevitably ensue should Mr. GREELEY and his motley crew come into power, these representative Democrats, at one of the largest political meetings ever held in their State, the other day publicly ranged themselves among the supporters of the Republican party. Their reasons offered in vindication of their action—that President GRANT was "much the safest man," cover the whole ground, and condense into a phrase the entire argument. Their action will have great weight among the Democratic voters of Connecticut. On all sides evidences of the fact that a very considerable portion of the majority which the Republican ticket will receive next November will be derived from the better portion of the Democracy, continue to thicken and increase.

A CONSCIOUSNESS of the damaging effect of he support of TWEED and his associates of the "Liberal" candidates is strikingly betrayed by the *Tribune*. It does not dare to assert that the disgraced Tammany leaders are not among the foremost of GREELEY'S supporters, but parades the present Tammany organization, which contains some highly respectable names. Nothing is better settled, we believe, than that the gentlemen answering to their names, or a majority of them, reluctantly acquiesce in the authority of the Baltimore Convention, while the Tweedites were original GREELEY men, and are the hardest workers for him. The difference is marked enough to point a moral which discerning men in general will perceive.

It has recently been discovered that English millers are in the habit of adulterating their grists with a substance called "Jonathan," composed of the husk of oats, the nutritious matter of which does not amount to one in two thousand parts. The name was conferred out of compliment to the greater skill of some of our own professors in similar arts.

LAST winter, Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, while passing through Philadelphia, was arrested and placed under bonds for $5,000, for libelling Wm. H. Kemble, Esq. At the trial Dana did not appear, and the recognizance has been forfeited, and the money paid.

MIDSUMMER.

Around this lovely valley rise
The purple hills of paradise.

Oh, softly on your banks of haze
Her rosy face for summer lays.

Becalmed along the azure sky,
The argosies of cloudland lie,
Whose shore, with many a shining rift,
Far off their pearl-white peaks uplift.

Through all the long midsummer day
The meadow sides are sweet with hay.
I seek the coolest sheltered seat,
Just where the field and forest meet—
Where grow the pine trees tall and bland,
The ancient oaks austere and grand,
And fringy roots and pebbles fret
The ripples of the rivulet.

I watch the mowers as they go
Through the tall grass a white-sleeved row;
With even strokes their scythes they swing,
In tune with merry whetstone's ring;
Behind the nimble youngsters run
And toss the thick swaths in the sun;
The cattle graze, while warm and still,
Slopes the broad pasture, basks the hill,
And bright, when summer breezes break,
And golden wheat crinkles like a lake.

The butterfly and bumble bee
Come to the pleasant wood with me;
Quickly before me runs the quail,
The chickaree skulk behind the rail,
High up the lone wood-pigeon sits,
And the woodpecker pecks and flits;
Sweet woodland music sinks and swells,
The brooklet rings its tinkling bells,
The swarming insects drone and hum,
The partridge beats his throbbing drum,
The squirrel leaps among the boughs,
And chatters in his leafy house,
The whole fishes by, and look!
Into the mirror of the brook,
Where the blue-bird turns his coat,
Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently, as tenderly,
The dawn of peace descends on me.
Oh, this is peace! I have no need
Of friend to walk, or book to read,
A dear companion here abides;
Close to my throbbing heart he hides.
The holy silence in his voice;
I lie and listen, and rejoice.—*R. W. Emerson.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Last week five kittens were born from a Kentucky cat that had been four days dead; at least the fact is vouched for by a number of witnesses. No wonder the Democratic party has not lost hope.

A man who has been a long time floating about looking for a "championship" announces his intention of swimming from Cairo, Illinois, to New Orleans.

Harvard College still leads in the number of its students (1,316), while Yale (755) is surpassed by Oberlin (1,229) and by the University of Michigan (1,110). Cornell University, which has been thought the most popular of all, has only 588.

The recent successful voyages of the New England sealers has given the business a new impetus, and a number of vessels are fitting out at various ports for the fishing grounds.

A good way to sleep comfortably during these hot nights would be to obtain copies of the Chicago *Times* and *Tribune*, and lie between them. There is a degree of frigidity between those papers which could not fail to secure a good night's rest, if they were so used.

The diversion of the carrying trade through Canada is decreasing. Up to the 1st of July the total receipts of grain and flour at Buffalo were nearly as large as last year, although the West has not sent to market as much wheat this year as last by nearly 7,000,000 bushels.

The mania for fighting duels appears to be once more becoming active. It follows the rage for murder and suicide in a marked way.

At one of his recent lectures George Francis Train shouted: "Now, then, anybody can ask me questions." Whereupon a solid lady got up and said: "Mr. Train, I would like to know what makes a pot-leg always burn in two in the middle?" The question was really a political one, having reference to the Democratic party, but the orator couldn't answer it.

An English peer lately tried to disfranchise himself. When the last reform bill was before the House of Lords the noble lord offered an amendment that no one should be allowed the franchise who could not write his name in a legible hand. The clerk whose duty it was to read the amendment to the House was unable to decipher it, so wretchedly was it written.

Everywhere farmers complain that they remember no season when weeds were so prolific as they are this. Hoeing them up by the roots does not effect their destruction, for the frequent storms and showers prevent them from wilting, and they quickly take root again.

A poor Michigan laborer was recently plunged into the deepest affliction by the death of his wife. On arraying her for the grave he was greatly consoled, however, by discovering that certain suspicious looking lumps on her legs proved to be packages containing several hundred dollars in currency concealed in her stockings. A good woman.

The Grand Jury of St. Louis have reported on the affairs of the House of Refuge of that city, and have found that boys have been terribly whipped and shut up in dark dungeons for trivial offenses, kept for two or three days without food and otherwise abused and maltreated. If these reports of cruelty in public institutions are true, it is time that the whole system were overhauled.

The travelers in a balloon which recently started from Boston say that the bottom of the ocean in shoal places was distinctly visible to them while they were passing over the sea, and that the abundant growth of seaweed caused the vessels to appear as if sailing in a field of grass.

Birds have become a regular feature of New York places of entertainment generally, especially in German quarters. First among them are the mocking-birds, which are in great demand; next the canaries and different kinds of troupials, and the bob-o'-link, too, is often to be seen.

The excitement over the Catholic movements in Italy and Germany grows apace. The English Catholics, under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk, are now taking a hand in the opposition to the anti-Papal and anti-Jesuit measures, and it is not improbable that the movement may presently break out here.

The Chicago public library has done remarkably well both in donations and subscriptions. It proposes to spend $35,000 for books during the coming year, while the contributions already received and still coming in will make it a fine collection.

"They fired two shots at him," wrote an Irish reporter, recently. "The first shot killed him, but the second was not fatal." Strange to say, the bull did not refer to Mr. Greeley's two nominations.

A "Children's Home and Polytechnic Academy" for blacks has been chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, to be established near Louisville. The design is to make it a sort of Orphans' Home, and to gather young waifs and strays from the streets of cities and villages throughout the Union. A few of the most promising will be selected for classical training, but the great majority will be instructed in trades, and so qualified to teach others. An excellent undertaking.

Fast Cambridge, Massachusetts, is suffering from an army of locusts that has come down like a wolf on the fold, and is devouring every green thing. At first the fowls took to them with a relish, but were soon surfeited, and have given up the job. A hundred years ago, it is said, they appeared in the same neighborhood, and brought the people to their knees in humiliation and prayer before they left.

A wager of two thousand dollars has just been made between a Bostonian and a New Yorker that fresh salmon is cooked better at a certain hotel in Vermont than at nine of the best hotels in the United States and Canada. The umpires are to visit the whole list of tables and decide concerning their merits, reporting on the first of October. Of course, the whole thing is a grand advertising dodge.

The colored people of San Francisco have inaugurated a movement for testing their rights in the public schools. They made formal applications for the admission of their children in every district in the city, which were uniformly refused. This refusal will form the basis of an action at law.

The French treasury has just paid the damages and interest required by the German government on behalf of the Germans who were expelled from France at the outbreak of the late war. The total number was 42,642.

The latest prodigy is a Tennessee child of six months, having two well developed heads, with distinct shoulders and upper extremities—but uniting latero-anteriorly a little above the middle of their chest, forming one body with two well formed inferior extremities, corresponding to each child.

There is a spring in Virginia the rocks around which have lately been bursting and making reports as loud as the discharge of artillery. Some pieces weighing as much as five hundred pounds have been thrown up. The people of that section are considerably scared.

Quite a number of women would seem to have found their sphere. According to the last census the number of persons engaged in productive occupations is 12,500,000, of whom 4,500,000 are females.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that manufactured tobacco stems, not being liable to tax, may be sold or given away at pleasure, the manufacturer simply reporting his disposition of them to the assessor.

There is no telling what may not happen in California. The trains on the Central Pacific Railroad were last week detained for twenty-four hours by a "cloud-burst," which damaged the track and road-bed badly.

The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College have instituted a beneficiary scholarship for each Congressional District in all of the States. By this means very many poor but deserving young men will be enabled to obtain a thorough medical education.

PERSONAL.

Bismarck's retirement from Berlin does not conduce to his rest from public cares. During his absence at Vargin couriers are almost constantly running from Berlin with dispatches to him, and the telegraph is in continual requisition.

Major General Mott, formerly of our army, but now Major General of the Egyptian army and Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, is on a visit to this country. General Mott is virtually Minister of War of the Egyptian government. He returns to Egypt in the course of a few months with a son of the Viceroy.

General Guardia, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, is visiting the United States. He is about forty-five years of age, and is traveling for his health, which has been impaired by arduous official duties, in consideration of which the Congress of Costa Rica voted him a leave of absence and funds to defray the expense of a visit to this country and Europe. He says that his country is perfectly tranquil and unusually prosperous.

Col. John Strawn, who was born in this State in 1796, died in Marshall county, Illinois, where he settled in 1829, a few days ago. His house, built in that year, is said to have contained the first glass windows ever seen in that part of the country. During the Black Hawk war he was elected colonel of a militia company, and from this derived his military title.

It is reported that Jay Cooke's next financial movement will be in the direction of matrimony, and that a charming Philadelphia belle will be the leading operator in the syndicate.

The famous Sojourner Truth, the black Deborah of the nineteenth century, is sojourning in Michigan at present. She is very old, verging on a hundred years. The strange, untutored, inspired Sybil is one of the most remarkable personages of this or any other age.

A good deal of interest is felt here and in England at the approaching marriage of M'lle Christine Nilsson. She is to be married on the 27th of this month, in Westminster Abbey, by Dean Stanley. The wedding will have some unique features. For instance, all the dresses—bride's and bridesmaids,—are to be made by the famous man-milliner of Paris, Worth. Baron Hochschild is to give the bride away. The bridegroom's first man is to be Prince Poniatowski, the author of the new opera written for Patti, "Gelmina." Among the bridesmaids are to be Miss Bentinck, daughter of Lord George Cavendish Bentinck; Miss Kate Vivian; Miss Dodge, of Boston; Miss Burnham and Miss Spooner—the last three being ladies whose acquaintance M'lle Nilsson made on her late voyage to England.

Mrs. Horace Greeley is hopelessly ill of a disease that forbids all freedom of locomotion.

The following is a late Chicago personal: "Ear of Corn and Dirty Face, two Indian beauties, supped at the Briggs House last night, receiving assiduous attentions from Carry-the-Crow on-his-Head and Afraid-of-the-Eagle. It is reported that the parties are engaged."

Ex-Senator Wigfall is practicing law in Baltimore. He is very earnestly for Mr. Greeley, and it is probable may be sent South to stump certain parts of it.

Since Dr. McCosh has been President of Princeton College it has received $1,000,000 in gifts; $330,000 at the last commencement. He says that no one now a-days who was worth a hundred thousand dollars would dare hold up his head in society if he did not devoted a portion of it to educational purposes.

Buhkwujjeence, a "live Indian" chief of the Chippewa persuasion, is just now one of the lions of London society. He is a civilized savage, and has prosecutes his business—that of collecting funds for setting up an industrial school among his people—with energy and to good purpose.

A circumstantial report that Miss Charlotte Crabtree (who has made a Lotta money on the stage) became a Mrs. Hall, shortly before her recent departure for Europe, is as circumstantially denied by intimate friends, who say she is not even engaged to be married.

The Vital Drain.

It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by its excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor; and it is because Hostetter's Stomach Bitters powerfully assist these processes, that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional causes, overwork, excess, debility, or local disease, is in an unnaturally relaxed condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these ventages. Elements which should remain in the blood and enrich it are evolved, and that fluid becomes then watery and incapable of removing the solids of the body as fast as they decay. The consequences are emaciation, debility, nervousness, loss of spirits and a general, or perhaps a rapid, decline of all powers of life. It is in cases like this that the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are most conspicuous. The first two or three doses sometimes produce a change in the feelings and aspect of the invalid that is perfectly astonishing, and by a persevering use of this superlative vegetable tonic and alterative, the vitalstain is sure to be arrested, the strength reinstated, the flesh restored, the constitution reinforced, and the brain relieved of the cloud that obscured it.

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Also, FINE SURGEON'S SPONGES,
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A Superior Article of Old Rye Whisky for Medicinal Purposes, at
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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, at 86 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 19, 1872.

A correspondent asks what is the rate of taxation for incomes derived from railroad coupons. We answer that, as we understand the latest ruling of the Commissioner, the tax is at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on that portion of the interest raised in 1871. The Department now rules that the tax must be paid on all earnings prior to January 1, 1872, no matter when paid, although the former ruling was that the tax must be collected on all earnings paid during the continuance of the income tax, no matter when earned, as in the case of the tax on the scrip dividend of the New York Central Railroad, although most of that dividend was earned before the income tax was enacted—a sort of "trails I win, heads you lose," construction, always in favor of the collector and against the tax-payer.

In answer to the inquiry what State taxes are deducted from railroad coupons, and why the tax is collected by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and not by the Connellsville, we answer that the State tax on interest coupons now collected is 5 per cent. on the interest paid, and that where a railroad runs through two States, as in the case of the Connellsville, Its interest coupons cannot be taxed for State purposes. The road must be wholly within the State to be subject to the State tax. Most of the roads now assume that tax themselves, as the Allegheny Valley Road in the case of her new 7 per cent. loan.

—We note a sale of city 5's at 75, Allegheny county 5's at 77½. Allegheny Valley 7-30's are quoted at 93½, with no offerings at that figure.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1887	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115¾	115¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
New 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes a schedule of all the national banks that have failed during the three years from June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1872, from which it appears that the estimated average annual losses of these years were from $21,700 to $40,000, of which the mean is $30,900. On the basis of the constant average amount of deposits of $74,300,000 it is found that the ratio of estimated loss to profit on the insolvency of national banks has been four cents to 28 cents in a million to parts in a million of the constant deposits, the mean being nearly 54 parts in a million, or the one-hundred-and-eighty-eighth part of one per cent. of such deposits, equivalent to five dollars and three-eighths of a dollar in $100,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 19, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Canton	47	47	47	47	47
Western Union Tel	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Quicksilver	42	42	42	42	42
Pacific Mail	35	35	35	35¼	35¼
Adams Express	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Wells Fargo	24	24	24	24	24
American Express	54	54	54	54	54
United States Express					
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
New York Central Scrip					
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Michigan Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Michigan Southern					
Illinois Central Pref	91	91	91	91	91
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93¾	93¾	94	94	94
Chicago and Northwest	73¾	73¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	114	114	114
St. Paul	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78
Do. preferred				76	76
Wabash	37	37	37	38	38
Do. preferred	57	57	57	58	58
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Miss.	46	46	46	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton	117	117	117	117	117
Do. preferred		120		120	
Boston, Hartford & Erie					
Terre Haute		14½		15	
New Jersey Central		97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Union Pacific		37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie		North Penn's R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	48¾	United Cos of N. J.	126
Catawissa	25¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15½
Oil Creek & Alley R. R.	37	Reading	55¾

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Tobacco—sales 138 hhds; market very firm for useful qualities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 19, 1872.

REMARKS.—The late rise in the rivers has infused new life into the markets, and although this is the "heated term," when trade generally rules dull, yet in many branches of commerce a brisk trade is doing. Flour—Mills have made a further reduction of 30c ₱ bbl on standard brands of old wheat flour, which is noted below. There has also been a slight advance in wheat, old, and holders are indifferent as to whether they sell or not. Light receipts of new are arriving, but as yet it is not sufficiently dry to grind by itself, and has to be mixed with old winter. Springs are dull sale, and those holding them will make concessions to effect sales. The late advance in bacon is fully maintained. Cheese is dull and lower. Butter is firmer and prices a shade better. Eggs are a shade lower. Pears, peaches and blackberries have made their appearance. The vegetable market is abundantly supplied, and all things considered, prices are not exhorbitant. As a general thing prices rule uniform and trade may be quoted moderately active. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—Receipts 120 bbls. Sales are made as to quality, and range from $2 to $5 ₱ bbl; for new—no old in market.

ASHES—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows: Common soda ash, unsettled, 4½ ₱ cent., 4c ₱ ₯.; refined 5c. for 48 ₱ cent.; nitrate soda 4½c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 12c.

BUTTER—Receipts 25 packages, all for table packed in tubs, though some choice lots prime packed have sold up to 20c. This, however is a "gilt edged" price. Inferior dull sale.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and steady with regular sales at 5@6c ₱ ₯.

BEANS—The demand continues fair. We quote prime white navy at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices, sales are reported a quiet market with sales at the following figures: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—The current rates are: quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 75; half pound cans $2 75 per doz; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; five pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, ₱ lb, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, tierces, 30. The late advance is still maintained, and an active trade demand reported. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 15½c; shoulders, sugar cured, 10c; shoulders, plain, 6½c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 12@13c; dried beef 18½c; mess pork $14 75 per bbl; lard in tierces, 10c; half bbls 10½c; buckets 11½c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 411 boxes. Market dull; sales New York Goshen at 10@11c; Ohio Factory 8@10c; other grades 6@8c, as to quality.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 8@9c ₱ lb; clear sides 6@6½c ₱ lb; shoulders 4½@5c ₱ lb; country lard 7½@8c ₱ lb as per quality.

COAL—The current rates for coal delivered are as follows: Lump, 9@10c; nut coal, 8@9c; slack, 4@5c per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS.—There is a good demand for the following grades: apples 7½@8c; peaches, halves, 8½@10c; quarters 7@7½c.

GRAIN OIL—There is an active inquiry for corn meal, and we are reported sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25@3 30 per bbl.

CANDLES—The market is quiet and unchanged in price; sales of Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18@9c; all weight, 6c; state, 14 ounces, 16c; Sheffield 15½@16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $2 50, Canned Goods—Demand fair. We quote peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00@6 50 and 00 ₱ case; tomatoes, $4 50@5 00; corn, $5 50@6 00@7 00 ₱ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

GROCERIES—We have taken a general round amongst our Liberty street grocers, and can say we never saw more activity. The sales of coffees and sugars are very large, and orders are still coming in. We note a quiet but firm market in spices. Below we give quotations from actual sales:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime fair; good 22½c; fair 21½c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13½c; A do 13c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11½c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper 19@20c; Spice 24@25c; Cassia 50c; bullwegs $1 25.

FOAM—Market dull and prices lower. The ruling rate for good fresh eggs by the barrel or box 16c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—The weather is too warm to think of buying feathers, nevertheless there is a fair trade demand, housekeepers talking of the use for forwards to prepare for winter. We quote as follows: No 1 Geese, in round lots, with the usual advance from store. Mixed lots range from 40 to 60c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts 409 bbls. Old wheat flours are in demand, and are held firm from store at $9 ₱ bbl, whilst medium grades command $8 50@8 75. Western springs are dull; sales at $7 50@8. A limited amount of new wheat is on the market, which is being mixed with old, and produces a flour equal, if not superior to the best spring brands. Those who hold stocks of spring flour are extremely anxious to realize. Mill rates: As noticed above there has been a decline of 30c ₱ bbl. We quote National white brands at $9 00; Pan Handle $8 50; amber $7 50; Morning Glory red winter $9.

GRAIN—Below will be found the receipts of corn, barley and oats, since our last report:

Barley, sacks	470	Oats, sacks	700
Corn, sacks	656	Barley, sacks	180

Prices are firmer and a shade better. Small arrivals of new wheat are coming in from Kentucky, but as yet no price has been established. We quote red at winter $1 80, and white at $1 85. We heard of a sale of one car load on private terms, but understand to be above the figures given above. Holders seem confident that prices will go up, holding that there is little old in the country. Oats—We quote white at 43@44c, mixed at 40c; Corn—Yellow, sacked, 46c; bulk mixed, 41c. Rye nominally 75c. Barley nominal.

HOPS—Prime Yearling crop and firm in price at 60 @70c; 70@80@85c; 69@ 15@20c. The demand for 71s is fair.

HAY—We quote baled on the wharf at $25, 28@30 per ton, the sales being mostly in small lots.

HIDES—The demand is light. Trade sales at $90a 100 per ton for No. 1; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—Prices are unchanged. We quote:

LIME—Easton $1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland white $2; market rather dull.			

MILL FEED—We are reported a fair de mand at the following figures: Middlings $1 50@1 60; seconds $1 45@1 50; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 60; chopped corn $1 40@1 45 per ton mill.

POULTRY—Spring chickens by the coop will fetch 50@60c ₱ pair as to size and quality.

POTATOES—We are reported sales prime new at $2 75@3 00 per barrel.

RAGS—Are in demand, and we note sales at 8@9c.

SEED—Flaxseed is held at $2 00 per bushel.

SALT—Car lots $1 35; store $2 00@2 10.

TALLOW—Rendered 7½@8c ₱ ₯.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, ₱ bbl 22½c ₱ gallon.

WHISKY—Highwines are in fair demand and held at 92c ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market was a quiet one; holders are firm in their views. The nominal rates are as follows: Spot, here, 9½c per gallon; Parker's sales were reported at 9½ 6oa9 62 per barrel.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency. The current rates are: Eastern delivery: Spot or July 22½c; August 22½c; September 22½d.

Sales 1,000 bbls first half August, 22½c.

(By Western Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, July 19.—The *Courier* reports the following sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, seller August	23 72½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	23 60
500 bbls upper road, spot	23 62½
500 bbls upper road, spot	23 67½
500 bbls upper road, spot	23 62½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	23 60
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	23 65
500 bbls lower road, spot	23 65
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	23 75
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular	23 80

The market has been firm to-day, with an advance at all points; closed firm.

NEW YORK, July 19, closing 18th.—The market for refined is a little firmer in sympathy with the feeling at the creek; the sales are 1,000 bbls, July, at 22¾c; 1,000 bbls at 22¾c, closing at the latter price. Crude is quoted at 12¾, and 2,000 cases 27@27½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is quiet at 22c for July; the sales embrace 2,000 bbls for July at 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Market quiet; S. W. 22c; crude in bulk 11½c; cases 26½@26½c; sales none. Futures: August 22¾@22¾c; September 22¾c.

OIL CITY, July 19.—Market firmer; ordinary, on lower road, $2 Goad 70 @ 47 gravity at Oil City $3 85.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, July 19.—Spot 22¼@22½c; B. O., 22¾c bid; offered at 22½; & O., August, 22¾c bid, 22c asked; crude 12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—July 22c; August 22¾a 22½c; crude 11¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
H McKelvey	Star Oil Works	922
Fisher Bros	Star Oil Works	212
Thomas King	Citizens' Oil Works	154
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	456
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	1,536
Fisher & H	Petrolite Oil Works	382
Hutchinson & B	Peerless Oil Works	308
Hackett & F	Citizens Oil Works	222
Fisher Bros	Lily Oil Works	456
Phillips, S. & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	456
Owner	Lily Oil Works	474

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Star Oil Works	1,904	Citizens' Oil Works	622
Cosmos Oil Works	460	American Oil Works	1,536
Petrolite Oil Works	382	Peerless Oil Works	308
Lily Oil Works	922	Brilliant Oil Works	456
Total			6,110

Shipments of Refined Oil from A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 18, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 1,288 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Meyers & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 312 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 201 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
I. Irwin & Co., 208 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Wagner & Wagner, 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 750 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total.....3,059

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, July 19, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts for the last two days:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. hd.	No. hd.
Thursday, July 18th, noon.	1,200	2,700	1,200	25
Friday, July 19th, noon.	600	2,700	2,200	15

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. hd.	No. hd.
Thursday, July 18th	1,800	200	1,100	28
Friday, July 19th	510	700	1,250	16

Cattle.

The receipts to-day up till noon have been light of all kinds and grades, and both of through and way stock.

The market, although not much is doing to-day, has ruled active. Pretty much all the stock is sold. Buyers claim prices of medium grades are 25c per hundred higher. Sellers say the market is more active but prices no better. We think that something between the two is about correct, and think good cattle sell at about last week's prices, and common about 25c higher.

At this writing there are very few cattle in the yards unsold, and the prospect is the market will close firm.

PRICES.

Following are the p ices: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 85; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common, $4 00 to $4 75; stockers $3 50 to $3 85; bulls $2 25 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day are light. The market is excited and prices since our last report are a great deal higher. Yesterday the rush became very light, and with a firm demand prices advanced quickly, and the market closed firm. To-day dealers have succeeded in getting $5 25 for hogs, an advance of forty-five cents within the last twenty-four hours. The prospect is unless the runs come heavy prices will go higher. Following are the rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 25; prime Philadelphia $5 00 to $5 10; Baltimore $4 40 to $4 65; Yorkers $4 30@$4 35.

Sheep.

The run is light. The feeling in the trade is considerably better. Sales have been made of all the arrivals, and at present there is nothing offering on the market. The feeling is firm and more steady than for some time. Following are the rates: Extra, 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; prime, 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 25; fair, 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 75 to $4 85; common, $4 00 to $4 50.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 20, 1872.

We have to report increased activity in the metal market, with aggregate of sales considerably larger than last week, and prices tending upward, as will be seen by reports of sales below, which includes several lots at $2 00@2 50 above last week's prices. At a meeting of the iron association, held during the week, an advance of 2 10 was made on all sizes to whether they sell or not. Light receipts of new are arriving, but as yet it is not sufficiently dry to grind by itself, and has to be mixed with old winter. Springs are dull sale, and those holding them will make concessions to effect sales. The late advance in bacon is fully maintained. Cheese is dull and lower. Butter is firmer and prices a shade better. Eggs are a shade lower. Pears, peaches and blackberries have made their appearance. The vegetable market is abundantly supplied, and all things considered, prices are not exhorbitant. As a general thing prices rule uniform and trade may be quoted moderately active. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

600 tons cold short	50 00—5 mos
200 tons gray forge red short to arrive	50 00—6 mos
200 tons gray forge red short	50 00—6 mos
400 tons gray neutral	52 50—4 mos
400 tons gray neutral	52 50—4 mos
200 tons gray neutral	52 50—4 mos
200 tons gray red short	50 00—4 mos
100 tons gray neutral	50 00—4 mos
2,500 tons gray red short	private tms.
200 tons gray red short	52 00—4 mos

Connellsville Coke.

400 tons No 1 mill, Dunbar	$50 00—4 mo
20 tons No 1 foundry, Dunbar	53 00—4 mo
100 tons gray forge	50 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

700 tons neutral at furnace	$ 44 00—Cash
100 tons neutral forge, from yard	52 50—4 mos
100 tons gray forge, neutral	49 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge neutral	48 00—4 mos
50 tons gray forge neutral	50 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	52 50—Cash
50 tons No. 1 foundry	54 50—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry	53 50—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 forge	51 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	54 50—4 mos
20 tons No. foundry	54 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	54 50—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	55 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	53 00—4 mos
200 tons No. 3 neutral	50 00—4 mos
300 tons No. 3 neutral	48 00—4 mos
100 tons white mottled	49 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	54 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	52 50—4 mos

Blooms.

10 tons Juniata No. 1	$112 00—Cash

Ore.

250 tons Lake Superior	private terms

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Caughey & H, m	2
J W Porter	1	Brown & Co, m	1
Pittsburgh Forge Co, m	2	Reese, G & Co, m	9
Hartzaugh, M & O, m	2	Shoenberger B & Co, o	1
J Moorhead, m	1	Pittsburgh Forge Co, o	1
Total			30

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J. Reamer, m	6	G W Hallman, m	3
J W Porter, m	2		
Total			9

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	35	Lucy Furnace, o	15
McKnight A Co, o	2	G W Hallman, m	4
Meredith, F & Co, o	1		
Total			47

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & H, m	3	

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Isabella Furnace Co, o	19	Spang, C & Co, b	1
Graff, Bennett & Co, o	10		
Total			3

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

July 17.—Pig—Business is improving, considerable inquiry being reported by the dealers. They intimate a continuation in this direction until trade becomes quite brisk again. Our quotations remain unchanged, being as follows: Scotch pig $25 (nominal); Tuscarawas (soft foundry) $23; Massillon $23; Lake Superior charcoal No. 1 $56; do No. 2 $55; do Nos. 2, 4 and 5, $51; Anthracite foundry No. 1 $55; do No. 2 $54; Salisbury (or car wheels) Nos. 3 and 4 $68; Hanging Rock $58; Forge $44; Grey Forge, 40 cents 4 mos.; Miss ori charcoal $ 56.

Bar and Nails—Business in this line has not been remarkably brisk for several weeks, though a fair trade was reported by leading houses. The market is steady.

Old Scrap—Is reported firm, the quotations on leading articles being: No. 1 wrought scrap $22 per ton; old steam boiler $30; boiler plate and scrap $40; cast scrap mixed $25.

BARNSLEY.

JUNE 29.—The greatest activity prevails at the ironworks throughout the South Yorkshire district, there being an excellent demand not only for "pig" iron, but also for the manufactured material in plates, sheets, rails and railway material, girders, metallic pistons, boilers and colliery cages. A very brisk inquiry is reported for both hollow and steam coal with the metropolis, and an advance of 1s per ton will, it is expected, be asked by several of the proprietors next week. Coke is in very active request, and prices very high.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

June 29.—There is little change to report in the trade of this district, except, if possible, increased vigor in all departments. Demand for rails and steel continues good, prices are rather firmer. The United States and Canada are good customers for steel, and the Continent is taking large consignments of pig iron. The Barrow ore, following the example of all other branches of industry, is greatly improving its position. In spruce deals alone prices have gone up upwards of 10s per load, from 6s 6d to £10 per standard, and other descriptions have gone up in like ratio. Immense quantities of timber have arrived in this district from America and Norway, and upwards of 100 vessels have been chartered for the conveyance of large cargoes during the present year.

BIRMINGHAM.

June 19th.—Manufacturing trade is substantially prosperous, and orders are abundant in all the leading branches. The general tone is cheerful, and there is a perceptable slackening of new business and merchants especially are chary of new orders but in the present unsettled state of the fuel and pig markets, producers are as little disposed as buyers to contract additional engagements. Coal has this week risen 2s a ton, and slack 1s; and iron is again from £1 to £2 per ton higher than a week ago for all descriptions. These advances in raw material when fully established will have a stringent effect upon prices of all descriptions of hardware. At present the movement in iron continues to be a few hundred firkins engaged chiefly in the shipping trade; but as it extends to other makers there will necessarily force up the price of all descriptions of iron foundry, tubes, castings, iron plate goods, &c. Within the last few days the prices have risen from 12½ to 14 per cent., will be felt in every department of the glass and metal trade. Meanwhile the demand continues largely in excess of the production. From Russia, North Germany and France good indents are still received by merchants, though the orders are not always ripe for distribution, and the Canadian buyers now in town are looking over the selections of cheap hardwares and fancy articles to the fall trade.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; at $1 23 cash; $1 16¼@1 16¾ seller August; nominally $1 07 seller the year seller August at 40@c for fresh; 41c seller August; 42¾@42¾c seller September. Oats quiet and steady at 26@c cash; 27c seller August. Rye steady at 55@c cash. Barley heavy at 55c seller September, with sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, closing with sales at $14 seller July and August. Lard quiet; nominally 9½@ for winter; 10c for summer. Sweet pickled hams strong and scarce; winter sold at 13½c; summer 11½@12c. Bulk meats firm; sales shoulders at 5¾c; prices unchanged.

WHISKY—Strong, with buyers at 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Four dull; common to good $6 10@6 40; superfine western and State $6 50@6 75; extra Ohio $6 40@7 20; extra St. Louis $7 10@10 75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90c. Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower; spring Chicago, store, $1 45; No 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 50@1 50½; No 1 do $1 53. Rye steady; western 74c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; steamer, western mixed, 37@38c; sail do, coasts, 39c. Oats heavy and lower; western, 34@35½c; Ohio, 34@35c. Eggs dull and heavy; prime western, 18@18½c. Hay—old dull and in buyers' favor. Hops firm. Coffee Rio, 20½ to 23½c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining, 8¾@8¾c; refined steady. Molasses quiet. Rice firm at 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum—crude, 12½c; refined 22c. Turpentine firm at 40½@40c. Pork more active but heavy; mess $13 50; prime $12 87½@13. Beef dull; mess $7 50@9 50; hams dull at 20@22c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12@12½c; kettle 13@13½c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese steady at 9@11c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 58 cars, making the total supply for the week 3,700, the previous week. Market good at 9@10c for Texans, 10½@11½c for ordinary to fair natives, and 12@13c for good to prime. Stock all sold; cars Illinois, 60 cwt, at 12½c, average; 11 cars Texans, 6 cwt, at 9½c.

Sheep—Receipts 3,500 to-day and 15,600 since Saturday, or 100 more than the previous week. Prices steady @ 5½@6¾ cents for sheep sold, and 9@12 cents for lambs; 2 cars of St Juliana sheep sold at 5½c; 1 car 90 lbs Ohio at 6½c; a car 85 lbs do at 6¾c; a car State lambs, 56 lbs, at 11½c; a car Canada, 60 lbs, at 10½c; 3 do 44 lbs 10c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 12 cars, making 19,400 since Saturday, against 22,400 same time last week. Market strong and prices further advanced to 6a6¾c for dressed. There is trouble about killing, citizens calling the slaughter houses nuisances.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day very small 554 head, making the total supply for the week 4,500, against 5,000 the week before. The bad weather of the past week has greatly reduced the receipts. The stock yards are bare and there is not sufficient trade to make a quotable market. The only transactions were sales of 84 Indiana, 1,177 lbs at $5 75; 74 Ohio, 1,111 lbs, at $5 75; 38 thin Kentucky stockers, 1,040 lbs, at $4 75.

Sheep—Receipts to-day 200, making the total supply for the week 10,900 against 15,200 same time last week. Market dull firm for western sheep at $4 50@5 50, Canada sheep $5 00@5 00, and Canada lambs $5 50@6 00. Sales 219 Indiana, 84 lbs at $5 75; 196 Ohio, 91 lbs, at $5 75; 240 Ohio, 90 lbs, at $5 62½.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,700, making the supply for the week 16,400, against 10,000 same time last week. Market active for all fresh arrivals shipped last. The pens are clean of stock. Sales reported; 118 Ohios, averaging 177 lbs, at $4 20.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour steady and demand moderate at $5 75@6 00. Wheat—demand good at full prices; ohio $1 52@1 60; new $1 45@1 50. Corn dull and drooping at 36c. Oats dull but unchanged. Barley unchanged. Groceries—demand fair and market firm. Oils quiet and unchanged. Eggs—demand fair and market firm at 14c. Provisions—demand fair and market firm; regular held at $12 50; city $15 Lard—demand fair and market firm; kettle 8¾c; steam 8¾c. Bulk meats active and prices advanced, chiefly for clear ribs and clear sides, which sold at 5¾c; now held at 5¾c. Bulk sides—clear held at 7¾c. Bacon—demand good at full prices; held at 8c. Hogs—demand good at full prices; held at $4 60. Whiskey—demand fair and market firm at 88c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Dry goods—A little more animation is noticed in all branches of the dry goods trade, but not enough to quote the market active. Brown sheetings and shirtings were in fair request at full prices. Bank prints were offered at 14c, but there were no sales of importance. Some fair transactions are reported in low grades of cashmeres at full prices. Dress ginghams are quiet and in fair request. Satinets and Kentucky jeans are dull and drooping. Flannels quiet at former quotations. The market may be said to be firm, with a better inquiry in the different branches of trade.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Flour in fair demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 00@7 50; Pennsylvania and

THE VERY LATEST.

THE TURF.

Race Between Goldsmith Maid, American Girl and Lucy—The Maid Wins.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—The third day's races came off to-day. With fine weather and the track in the very best condition, fully ten thousand people were in attendance, and great interest was manifested in the race between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and American Girl. Horses in the 2:34 race not being ready, this race was put on first. The horses were all three in fine condition. Premiums $350, $150 and $100. The Maid was given the pole in the first heat, and kept the lead home. Time on quarters, 35¼, 1:08¾ and 1:43; time of heat 2:19. Lucy came in second and American Girl third. The second heat was won by the Maid in 2:18, the best time in the race. The time on quarters was 34¾, 1:08 and 1:43. American girl came in second and Lucy third. The third heat the Maid trotted in 2:19, coming in three lengths ahead of the others, who were neck and neck on the home stretch, Lucy coming in second. The time of the Maid on the quarters was 34¾, 1:09 and 1:43¾. Much enthusiasm was excited in the crowd during the race. To-morrow is the last day of the season.

POLITICAL.

Republican Mass Meeting in Chicago—Speech by Gen. Oglesby.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The first Republican mass meeting of the campaign in this city was held to-night in the square in front of the Central block on Market, between Washington and Madison streets, where a stand had been erected for the speakers. The weather was delightful and the crowd that assembled, variously estimated, was very enthusiastic. Gen. Oglesby, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, made the principal speech. He reviewed the history of the Republican party, recounting the victories it had achieved in peace and war, the beneficial legislation it had originated and carried out, and dwelling on the reign of peace and prosperity it originated. The benefits which the party had conferred upon the people it proposed to continue. It proposed to carry all the reforms and all the great measures that it had originated to the final fruition. The work of the Republican party was not yet finished; it had still a great work to do; it could not die, as its principles must live forever. He refuted the false charges made against the party. One of the principle ones was its tendency toward centralization. He sketched that the cry was a meaningless one, that it was impossible to point to a single fact in support of the assertion that the Republican party was endeavoring to centralize the powers of the government. Every department of the national government, legislative, judicial and executive, were intact—no one had encroached upon the powers or privileges of the other; no one proposed or had proposed to. In the States all these co-ordinate branches of the government retained all their powers, and every State retained full possession of all its legitimate rights. There was simply no meaning to the cry of centralization. He compared the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention and that adopted at Philadelphia, and argued that in essential particulars the former Convention had been forced to adopt the principles of the Republican platform—principles which had been supported and carried out by that party ever since it came into power; the only difference between the two platforms being the unfounded charges contained in the former against the Republican party.

The "liberal movement he declared was really only a Democratic movement in disguise. If Greeley should be elected President, he would por force be ruled by the Democratic party, from which ninety nine per cent. of his votes must come. He showed those Republicans who might be thinking of voting the Liberal ticket, upon the supposition that it was any other than a Democratic ticket, that if it should prove successful, they would be set aside by the Democratic party and allowed no part in the results of the victory. He quoted from the recent speech of Voorhees, and from a letter of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, to show that while the Democratic party, for the sake of success, had been forced to adopt the platform of Republican principles, they did not believe in those principles, but stood exactly where they had always stood, and once in power would repudiate the principles of the platform upon which they succeeded. He concluded with a powerful appeal for a united effort on the part of the Republicans, promising that success would be an overwhelming triumph at the polls. The Governor was repeatedly interrupted by loud demonstrations of applause.

Short speeches were made by Congressman Beveridge, candidate for Governor, and several others.

Appeal from Women Suffragists.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—Susan B. Anthony and other women publish an appeal to women, in behalf of the National Women Suffrage Asgociation of the country, to support the Republican party. They say: "The women of the country have long looked to the Republican party to shape, and not in vain, for to-day we are launched by it into the political arena, and it must hereafter fight our battles. This great party, the progressive party, having taken the initiative step, will never go back on its record." They further declare that Horace Greeley has been their most bitter opponent, and still persists in his hostile course, and therefore the women and women speakers are earnestly desired to cooperate with the Republican party.

Greeley as the Exponent of Democratic Principles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Secretary Delano concluded his speech at Alexandria, Va., last night, by arguing that Greeley, if elected, would place himself under obligations to the Democratic party that in some degree at least he would be the exponent of the principles of that party, and that it could not be otherwise, unless Greeley designed to deceive and abuse the confidence which the Democratic party had bestowed on him. Greeley was incapable of such deception, and therefore he concluded, was inevitable that his administration would, in some degree at least, be shaped in accordance with Democratic ideas and sentiments.

Baiting the Hook.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—A petition is being circulated and obtaining numerous signers among the Democrats of the New Albany, Indiana, district, asking the Democratic State Committee to put a liberal Republican on the Democratic ticket in the place of De Pauw, resigned.

Coalition Nominations

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Democratic Convention of the Fifteenth Illinois District nominated John R. Eden, of Moultie county, for Congress.

The joint committee of Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois, which met at Elgin to-day, nominated Seymour C. B. Bronson, of Rockford.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1872.

MAIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

The Postmaster General has ordered an extension of mail service on the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, from Hanover to Alexandria, Kansas, a distance of thirty-nine miles and a quarter—service to commence on the 1st of August, and the rate of pay to be subsequently fixed.

Clerical Suit for Slander.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 19.—Dr. E. B. M. Brown, Rabbi of the congregation of Benai Israel, has commenced suit against David Heeman, a wealthy merchant, for slander. The slander consisted in charging him with having pronounced the Apostolic benediction, and neglecting to devote the proceeds of a lecture to charity, as promised. The damages claimed are $100,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Trustees of the New York State Soldiers' Home, at Albany, met and organized yesterday by electing permanent officers: President, General H. A. Barnum; Treasurer, Gen. W. F. Rodgers; Secretary, Major D. C. Stoddard.

The flouring mill of Badger Brothers, at Atubero, Ills., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $12,000.

Ex-Congressman Thatcher, the oldest graduate of Harvard and the oldest Mason in the United States, died at Bangor, Me., Thursday night, aged 96.

Chas. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, had a gold watch stolen from him in Cleveland last night.

An arrest has taken place in Buffalo, New York, within a few days, which snatches from society in that place one of her cherished ornaments, and takes from the ministry one who, in the pulpit, at least, was all that sanctity and eloquence could make a man. The name of this interesting gentleman is "Rev." Alexander H. Weir, for all present purposes, though he has rejoiced in several others, and he is still young. Some years ago he graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary, and became a regularly licensed Presbyterian minister and popular pastor of a church in Philadelphia; but he contracted a new *alliance* which estranged many of his most valued friends from him, since which time he has devoted himself to forgery, with remarkable success in committing crime, if not escaping the consequences. In Philadelphia he was committed as a forgery and was consigned to the city prison for one year. At the end of that time he went to St. Louis and engaged his services to the *Journal of Commerce*, where his talents made him a valuable acquisition, and his fine manners secured him many friends. Last April he presented a forged draft on a New York bank for upward of $2,200, and the President of the bank being one of his admirers readily believed his story and cashed it, after which Mr. Weir disappeared and went to Buffalo in his old character of clergyman. He was winning his way in the best society, and securing influence and favor every day, when the police tracked him out for his New York imposition, and spoiled, for the nonce, a brilliant career.

The Chicago Relief Society is making a record of the names of all strikers and persons who refuse to work, for reference next winter when application is made for relief. Sensible; for society, as well as the individual, has *rights*.

EXPLOSION ON THE RAIL.

Four Hundred and Fifty Kegs of Powder Exploded—The Car Containing It Blown to Atoms.

[From the Leavenworth Times, July 16th.]

We learn from Conductor Bevard, of the Rock Island Railroad, the particulars of a terrific powder explosion which took place yesterday at eleven o'clock A. M., about two miles east of Gallatin, Mo., on that road. The train was the Trenton accommodation, westward bound, consisting of seven freight cars and one passenger coach. The train was running at the usual rate of speed, when the axle of the second car from the engine broke, which precipitated that car, and likewise the third and fourth cars off the track. The powder was in the fourth car, and the trucks of the forward cars being jammed in a mass under it, broke through the floors of the car and penetrated the kegs of powder. The powder then commenced to escape, and coming in contact with the sparks, was ignited. Owing to the friction caused by the unusual crushing of the wheels against the side of the rail, the sparks were thick.

The explosion did not consist of one thundering report, but a quick succession of thundering reports. The noise lasted about thirty seconds, and in this length of time 450 kegs of powder exploded. Streams of fire shot upward to a distance of fifty feet, followed by great volumes of dense smoke.

The most fortunate circumstance connected with the accident was that no one was hurt, although the upper part of the car was blown to atoms. About two minutes before the explosion occurred, two brakemen walked over the car containing the powder, and at the time the powder ignited were only distant three cars. The passenger car at the rear of the train was not filled with passengers, yet none were injured.

The most remarkable incident of the explosion, however, is the fact that about 250 kegs of powder remained intact and did not become ignited in the general "blowing up." The remaining kegs were blackened and so charred that one could almost push his hand through them, and how they happened to escape ignition is almost beyond human comprehension.

While the axles were yet burning under the car containing the remaining 250 kegs, Conductor Bevard and his trainmen approached and subdued the flames.

Fire Proof Cities.

In a letter to a friend in Rhode Island, the sculptor Powers lately gave some valuable hints in connection with rendering buildings fire proof. It is the opinion of Mr. Powers that it is possible to make a wholly almost incombustible without any considerable extra expense, and gives as ground for his belief that although fires have frequently occurred in the city of Florence, not one house has been consumed during his thirty-four years' residence. A theater was nearly burned, but not entirely, as any American theater would have been.

It is generally conceded that the greatest help a fire receives are the draughts which flames up the stairways or through the floors; and that draughts a fire cannot live to do any serious damage. "Throw a dry board," says Mr. Powers, "upon a perfectly flat pavement, and kindle it if you can. You may make a fire much, at first, but in time somee it, but it will require a long time." All floors and stairways, the great sculptor thinks, should have a sheeting of incombustible materials. All of roofs they should be of slate or tiles, the latter being the better material for roofing purposes, but slate are cheaper in Florence than they are here, or are ever likely to be, while slate is plenty and consequently cheap.

The most interesting portion of Mr. Powers's letter declares the manner in which his own and most houses in Florence are built, without joists. Upon this point he says:

All the floors are of tiles, resting on arches. One of these arches was made over a room 25 feet square by four men in four days. The bricks are about ¾ inch thick, and laid edgewise with plaster of Paris. The whole is a framework prepared to lay them on, unless you would so term four bits of wood which a man could support with his arm. Such an arch is so strong as to be perfectly safe with a large dancing party on it. I never have heard of one of those floors falling, and they are absolutely fire-proof. Of course light arches like these would never do for warehouses. It would pay, I think, to send out here for an Italian brickmason who knows how to build these thin but strong arches for dwelling houses. I know there is a prejudice at home against brick or composition floors. "Too cold in the winter, it is said, and as they are if bare; but cover them with several thicknesses of paper and then carpet them, and no fear of the change of air from one season to another between their temperature and that of wood floors. Who doubts this let him try the experiment with the foot or the thermometer. The truth is that a brick or composition floor is no colder in itself than the wood—the thermometer tests this—but it is a better conductor. I do not insure my house as I know that it is not combustible.

A Bullet in a Man's Head Eleven Years.

At the late battle of Manassas a Virginian, named Crocket Grayson, was shot in the head, the bullet entering the temple, passing through the inner ear, and lodging in the back bone of the ear, where it remained until recently, when a physician extracted it. Upon boring into the bullet with a gimlet, the ball was found to be firmly imbedded that it had to be clipped out with a chisel. The lead removed weighed half an ounce. The man went through the operation without taking chloroform, exhibiting great coolness and fortitude. Once during the operation he called a halt, and after expecting a mouthful of tobacco juice, coolly laid his head on the table and informed the doctor that he could now "go ahead." He was doing well at last accounts.

THE NEW YORK *Journal of Commerce* gives some good advice to railroad officials, which may be briefly summed up as follows: Railroads must begin at the stations and on the trains must not regard a question of time or convenience. They must not look with contempt or indifference upon those who are not familiar with all the details of travel. They must invite and encourage public patronage by a sacrifice of their own ease and dignity to promote the comfort of passengers. They must lay themselves out to magnify their office publicly, in kindly ministrations and thoughtful attentions not required by the letter of their official duties, and regarded merely in the grant of franchise or articles of association. There are many railroad officials in the business lines of travel who do not need this advice, and there are some who do.

In the next House of Representatives there will be 292 members. There are seventy-four Senators, and these added make 366, which is the number in the Electoral College. A majority is 184, which is the lowest number the successful candidate may have and win. Already the politicians are figuring up the result, and laying claim one side or the other to the votes of the States.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 19, 1872, 8 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
St. Paul	....	0	0	0	0
Dunleith	1.0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	12.2	0	6	0	0
Davenport	4.10	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	....	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	4.6	0	1	0	0
Cairo, like	....	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	17.6	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	9.4	0	2	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	4.6	0	0	0	1
Louisville, Ky	5.11	0	5	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	18.2	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	18.2	0	0	0	3
Shreveport, La	....	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	4.5	0	11	0	0
New Orleans, La	....	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—River ten feet and falling. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh. Departed—Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh; Andes, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The river is slowly rising, with six feet in the canal and four feet in the chute. Clear and warm. Business very dull. Arrived—Potomac, New Orleans; Lawrence, Memphis; Nashville and Warner and barges, Cincinnati. Departed—Potomac and Lawrence, Cincinnati; Nashville, Memphis; Warner, St. Louis.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 19.—The river rose suddenly last night, and continued to rise until this afternoon, when it began to fall again. There is now four feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Departed—Burkesville, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 19.—Port List—Arkansas Belle, Cairo; Fayette, Henderson; Mary Aredis, Grandville and Grey Eagle, Louisville; Charmer and Arlington, Cincinnati. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 19.—Arrived—Julia, St. Louis; Crescent City, St. Louis; Glencoe, St. Louis; W. H. Brown, Louisville. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg. The river has risen ten inches. Clear; thermometer 84.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Arrived—City of Helena, Vicksburg; Iron Mountain, Cairo; Johnson, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Mollie Moore, Wicks, Bee, Kellogg and barges, New Orleans; Vice President, Louisville. Departed—Henry Ames, New Orleans; Andy Johnson, Cairo; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Red Dog, St. Paul; Mary Davage, Cincinnati; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi. River falling slowly. Clear and warm.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 19.—Down—H. C. Yaeger and Omaha for Cairo; Up—Lady Lee, Mohawk and barges and John F. Tolle. Cloudy and warm. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis. No departures. Rainy and warm.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

COTTON MARKETS.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 19.—Cotton dull; middling 22c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 19.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Cotton dull and nothing doing.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 19.—Cotton dull and nothing doing; middling 21¾c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—The cattle market opens strong, sellers dictating terms; the supply numbers 250 car loads, against 489 last week, a falling off equal to 2,250 head; in quality the receipts are not as good as last week; the highest price realized was 7¼c, the range being 6¾@7¼c; at the close the sales showed an advance of from ¼@¾c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4 car loads more than last week; demand active for both; sales sheep at 5¾@7c; lambs 9¼@10c, and extra 11c.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Bernard de Sahagun, the most important of the Spanish authorities of the time of the conquest, whose work was suppressed by the council of the Indies as interfering with their policy of extermination, speaks of a universally received tradition among the natives of New Spain, of a foreign Atlantic colony arriving before the Christain era on the shores of Florida, proceeding across the Gulf of Mexico, landing on the Peninsula at Yucatan and founding great cities now in ruins, the greatest of which was destroyed a thousand years before the arrival of the Spaniards. Confirmatory of this landing of a foreign Atlantic colony, is the statement of Montezuma to Cortez that the ancestors of the Mexicans came as did the Spaniards, from the place of the rising sun.

Passing down the Atlantic coast, and following up the great valley of the Amazon to the headquarters of its affluents near the Pacific, we come to the city of Cuzco, and the vast remains of the sun worshippers of Peru, in the high valleys of the Andes. Upon the shores and islands of the sacred lake of Titicaca we find the remains of a civilization analogous to that Copan, but more purely Egyptian and Assyrian, and holding a relation of priority to the religion of the Incas, like that of the ruins of Copan to the Aztec line of the Montezumas. The higest type of the crania of the ancient races of Peru suggests strongly the heads of the mound-builders before given. The principal deity of these ancient sun worshippers of Peru appears to have been Chon, answering in name and attributes to the old Phœnician Baal-chon, or Saturn.

Passing northward, and leaving behind those colossal monuments which excited the wonder and admiration of Humboldt, we follow the high valleys of the Cordilleras through Central America, and coming out in the valley of Mexico, with its temples and teocalli, we arrive at the great pyramid of Cholula, the culminating point of the entire mound-building system at the two continents. From this point northward, following the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi, we arrive at the pyramid groups of Cahokia, opposite what is now St. Louis, the site of the ancient capital of the mound-builders of the present United States. The mounds of the United States must be looked at as the northern terminus of a system which had a southern center and tendency. Working northward, being pressed upon by the nomads of the northwest, to cover and protect its agricultural civilization, it was forced into the building of earth works, serving the double purpose of teocalli and fortifications. Such a state affairs would leave the northern mound-builders little leisure or inclination to build on the scale of their more southern brethren, even could they have commanded the material and the laborers. The eastern mound-builders appear to have arrived there with sufficiently pronounced civilization of their own to be able to modify the monuments of a more cultured race by the introduction of their own ideas and symbols, uniting with them to build those colossal and bizarre specimens of architecture so perplexing when viewed as the product of one people.

The mound-builders of the United States had no such plastic material in the wild nomadic tribes of the north by whom they were always liable to be overborne and driven southward. In these circumstances they appear to have taken possession of a certain point near the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, which they held with great strength, throwing up those vast lines of fortifications along the affluents of these rivers, the headwaters of the Ohio their lines of defense and a system of fortifications, which held the affluents of the Chesapeake and the region south of Lake Ontario, from its multi-ty center at Onondaga, thus covering and protecting the infant germs of their own ideas and institution of central and western New York. Within these lines of defense between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, was enclosed a region in which traces of a truly vast agricultural civilization are found, and which must have reckoned its inhabitants by millions."—*Tumuli and the Mound-builders," in July Galaxy.*

Ancient and Modern Wealth.

If now-a-days one is in possession of a million of dollars he is almost worshipped. It is now supposed that the Sprague family, of Rhode Island, is one of the richest in the land. They have built a monument worth $100,000. Much is spoken of the fortunes of the Astors, Vanderbilt, Stewart, and the Rothschilds, but all their wealth lacks significance, compared with fortunes of olden times. Ptolomaus Philadelphus, in Egypt, had a fortune of $30,000,000. Cleopatra drank a glass of wine in which was dissolved pearls worth $10,000. Stewart, in New York, built a house that cost $500,000. What a pittance! Cicero paid $1,500,000 for a country seat. Messella paid $2,000,000 for a homestead. Seneca, a philosopher like H. Greeley, was worth $12,000,000. Iliberitoth left property worth $12,000,000.

Now-a-days every one is called ill a man gets in bankruptcy with $100,000. Julius Cæsar owed $44,000 before he had any office. Marcus Antonius owed $1,500,000 on his election, March 15th, and paid it off March 17th. Not enough, he afterward cleared $720,000,000. Now, if an entertainment costs $1,000 it makes old people's hair stand upright! What is this to old Roman times? Æsop, the poet, paid $400,000 for a single party. Caligula paid the same price for a supper. They drank old wines worth twenty dollars an ounce, and roasted pigs, over fires made of nuts and raisins. The bedsteads of Heliogabulus were of pure silver and gold. Eighty thousand dollars were necessary to keep up the dignity of a Roman senator. Cæsar, when caught, bribed said a visit to Lucullus. Nobody was at home. They helped themselves, and it cost Lucullus $4,000.

The capacity of Rome's theaters was fabulous. The wooden theater of Shaurrus had 80,000 seats, the colosseum 87,000, and Pompey 40,000 standing places. Rome had then between three and four millions of inhabitants. The circus Maximus had room for 380,000 spectators. There were at that time nine hundred public bathing places. In the fifth century after Rome was plundered by the Germans and Goths, there were, historians say, reports from Rome 384 streets, 80 golden statutes, 56,000 palaces, 13,052 fountains, 2,785 bronze statues of emperors and 1,212 of colossal horse statues, 41 theaters, 2,300 perfume stores and 2,291 prisons. Thebans had paid for a house and lot in one year six millions of dollars. Alexandria had a library of 700,000 volumes, at a time when manuscripts were rare and costly. Athens had the theater of Bacchus, capable of holding thirty thousand people.

A NEW man in the light-house business was severely scared at his own reflection in the glasses, upon his first trip up-stairs among the lamps. Then he saw the lamps apparently lighted by an unseen keeper, when the sunset rays were accidentally focused on the wick through one of the lenses. Next morning he found the light, which he had left all up from the same cause, whereupon he abandoned the lamp-lighting service, and thinks the man who succeeded to his position will be just fool enough to stay up there and blow out lights till doomsday.

THE stove trade, like the manufacture of sewing machines and revolvers, may be fairly regarded as a distinctively American industry. At the annual convention of stove manufacturers, held at Cincinnati a few days ago statistics were presented showing that the capital now invested in the manufacture of stoves in the United States is $5,000,000, employing 150,000 men, and giving direct support to half a million people. It is estimated that not less than 2,500,000 stoves will be manufactured in this country during the present year.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, July 19th, 1872.

	Cents.
Cooper Eros, Puebla, Colorado	1
James Bingham, Philadelphia, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

CHILDREN POISONED.

Narrow Escapes from Death—Careless Distribution of Dog Poison.

Two little children, one seven years of age and the other eight, named respectively Moorhead and Hurrie, came near losing their lives on Thursday evening by partaking of a piece of sausage "prepared expressly for dogs." It appears that some policeman threw the piece of sausage to a dog owned by Mr. McGinty, a grocer doing business on Fifth avenue, near the Relief Engine House. The dog picked the sausage up in his mouth, and the officer no doubt thought that was the end of both dog and sausage. The dog, however, carried it home to Mr. McGinty's store, and after disposing of about half of it left the remains of the meat on the floor of the store. Soon after the two children named entered, and one of them picked the piece from the floor, and both partook of it. They soon after were taken very sick and carried to their homes. They told their parents what they had eaten, and prompt measures were taken to check the effects of the poison. These proved successful, and both will recover. The dog was subsequently found dead under the store counter. Those having the distribution of dog poison in hand cannot be too careful of the manner in which they dispose of it.

Criminal Court.

This Court will be in session to-day for the disposition of some surety and other cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.
Commonwealth vs.

John Nehan,	Pat. Enright,
Fred. Dosher,	Pat. Galligan,
John Barker,	Silas C. Davis,
Mrs. G. Davis,	Thomas Keiff,
Pat. Burke,	Robt. Netley,
Rush Morgan,	Pat. Conway.

Slander Cases.

John W. Clark, in behalf of his wife, Jennie S. Clark, yesterday entered a suit against Emmet Swartzwelder, to recover damages for slanderous words uttered concerning the character of Mrs. Clark. A similar suit was entered against Mrs. Swartzwelder by Thomas and Sarah Dougherty. Capiases were issued for the arrest of the defendants.

JAMES CAMPBELL made information yesterday before Alderman Strain against Charles Fleming for aggravated assault and battery, alleging that on the 12th inst. he beat and abused him in a cruel manner at the "Emmet House" on Rebecca street, Allegheny. Warrant issued.

THE FRENCH BAND.

Reception of the Band of the Garde Republicaine—Only One Concert to be Given.

At last it is possible to make a correct announcement of the time of arrival of the French band in our city. Owing to the distance, it was found impracticable for the band to perform in Cincinnati on Monday night and in this city the next night, so it has been determined to give only one concert in Pittsburgh, and that on next Wednesday evening, in the Pittsburgh Opera House. Yesterday morning, at a citizens meeting, arrangements were perfected for giving the band a fitting reception. They will arrive at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and will be met at the depot by the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, accompanied by the Great Western Band. A procession will be formed and move over the following route: From the Union Depot to Eleventh street and Penn avenue, down the avenue to Ninth street and thence across the bridge to Anderson street, Allegheny; up Anderson to Cedar avenue, up Cedar avenue to Ohio street, along Ohio to Federal, down Federal to Suspension bridge, and thence via Sixth and Market streets, Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets to the Monongahela House.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a reception will be held at the Monongahela house, to which all citizens are invited. The Committee having the matter in hand has appointed the following as the Reception Committee: Addison Arthurs, Chairman; Hon. James Blackmore, Prof. Clement Tetedoux, G. W. Spencer, A. W. Oesenhant, Joseph Cohen, Paul Zimmerman, J. M. Gazzam, Prof. A. Danse, Gen. A. L. Pearson, J. Livingston, Col. T. M. Bayne, John A. Harper, T. B. Swearingen, Col. J. H. Stewart, Major J. E. B. Dalzell, R. H. Smith, John Arnold, A. Clows, Major J. D. Charvey, W. C. Smythe, J. H. Bascome, J. Vannote, J. Caldwell, T. McConnell, R. M. Purcell, W. A. Mooney, Col. E. A. Montooth, G. A. Sprecher, Hon. A. P. Callow, James McBrier, Alfred Slack, Wm. Hamilton, W. H. Slack, C. B. Davis, Lowrie Chilton, James Magraw, John A. Myler, Major W. M. Porter, John F. Dean, Col. W. J. Anderson. Isadore Cohlenz, and John A. Fairman. This Committee is to meet at the call of the chairman to perfect all the arrangements necessary to make the stay of the foreigners in the city enjoyable.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE French Band is to have a grand reception after all.

THE new summer blouses for the police are ready at last.

THE Diamond Savings Bank is having the main office repainted and decorated.

THE break in the Fifth avenue sewer at the foot of Dinwiddie street is being repaired.

FOR vagrancy the Mayor yesterday sent Jacob Keefer to the Workhouse for thirty days.

TWENTY-NINE was the number of prisoners before the Mayor at the morning hearing yesterday.

THE old Try street sewer is leaking again, and the residents of Hardscrabble murmur thereat.

THE Democracy of Birmingham hold their primary election at Justice Salisbury's office this evening.

THE new House of Refuge, or rather the School-house of Reform, will likely be located in Washington county.

MR. BOWDEN, who went to Chicago to hunt up the glass stolen from the Allegheny Observatory, has not yet been heard from.

JOHN COOK, who was arrested for striking Clerk Wilson, of the Monongahela House, forfeited thirty dollars for the offense.

Only two fourth dames are engaged in discussing the merits of a runaway match which occured in that vicinity the other day.

MR. BECKWITH, who was so seriously injured on the Central Railroad the other day, is at his home in Latrobe and improving nicely.

THE apportionment of Councilmen will not take place until after the adoption by Councils of the ordinance redistricting the consolidated city.

ALDERMAN HUMBERT has been handed a long list of unpaid city taxes for the year 1871, which he is engaged in collecting "according to law."

THE Grant street sewer is approaching completion. The people residing on the thoroughfare will not regret listening to the report of the herd blast.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh is having its Third and Fourth avenue fronts painted white. The inference is this ancient institution is being thoroughly renovated throughout.

THE desk of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, located in the office of the Board of Poor Directors, was pried open some time during Thursday night and fourteen dollars extracted.

LAST night officer Gibbons picked up a very drunken and disorderly woman named Noonan, being taken to the Central station $704 03 was found on his person. He made a lucky escape from the thieves in being arrested.

CITY SOLICITOR SLOAN maintains that ward lines may be changed by Councils at any meeting during 1872, and new assessments made previous to the time the Consolidation act goes into effect.

LAST night, at a meeting of the members of the Great Western Band, it was unanimously resolved to tender Prof. Hoch, their leader and to do everything possible to make them enjoy their visit to this city.

OFFICER MERRIMAN made information yesterday before Mayor Wilson against Daniel Connell, who lives in Wood's run, for disorderly conduct. The accused had a hearing last evening, and was fined fifty dollars and costs.

ISAAC BOMBAUGH is charged before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, with the larceny of twenty-six bushels of coal, the property of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad from South Pittsburgh. Warrant issued.

LAST evening a man named T. Hughes was arrested by officer Cain, on Liberty street, on a charge of disorderly conduct. When arrested he attacked the officer and kicked him severely on the face. Hughes left fifty dollars for his appearance this morning.

THE Central Police Station, Callow's police started yesterday for Oakdale, Maryland, in search of a colored man named Pearson, against whom a charge of adultery was preferred by Jackson Blue. The officer was provided with the necessary papers to effect an arrest.

THERE is not one word of truth in the statement, so industriously circulated of late by certain Democrats, that Major A. M. Brown was about to declare for Greeley. Major Brown is unequivocally committed to the Republican ticket, and will give it his cordial support.

CITY ENGINEER DAVIS, of Allegheny, is now busily engaged in putting down the new drinking fountains in the Park, and also one public fountain, the erection of which was authorized at the last meeting of Councils. The location of the latter has not yet been decided upon.

A YOUNG MAN named William France was arrested for disorderly conduct on Liberty street the time of his arrest he was pushing a woman named Lizzie Decker along the pavement. After his incarceration a deposit of fifty dollars was left for his appearance at a hearing yesterday. The Mayor fined him twenty-dollars and costs.

BRIDGET MCGEE made information yesterday before Mayor Callow against her husband, Edmond McGee, charging him with refusing to support her. A charge of disorderly conduct was also preferred against Robert Sullivan, by Patrick O'Donnell. Both parties reside at Wood's run. Warrants were issued.

WM. REAMER instigated a couple of suits before Alderman Neubert yesterday against G. Assinger, one for assault and battery and the other for malicious mischief. The allegations are to the effect that Assinger attacked a son of Reamer's and beat him quite badly, and followed this up by throwing a paving stone through the door of Reamer's house. The usual papers were made out.

YESTERDAY afternoon a young lady, daughter of Mr. T. J. Clark, shoe dealer on Wylie avenue, was thrown from a horse that was passing along Wylie, near Federal street. She was assisted into a store near by, and Dr. W. S. Foster was called, but before any assistance could be rendered the unfortunate young lady expired. It is supposed that hemorrhage of the lungs caused her death.

THE committee appointed in Allegheny some time ago to audit the accounts of the Chicago fund met on Thursday night and found the books correct. The total amount of subscriptions was $61,314 77. Of this amount $2,000 was sent to Detroit, and $2,000 to Milwaukee for the Northwestern sufferers, and $308 for the relief of Somerset. The balance was expended in articles of clothing, etc., which were forwarded to Chicago.

MR. J. C. HOWARD, of the firm of Howard, Dawson & Co., preferred a charge of surety of the peace, before Alderman McMasters yesterday, against James Ward, one of his employees, who threatened to shoot him. The accused was arrested and in default of bail committed to jail for a hearing. Joseph Bosh also preferred a charge of assault and battery against John Clark, alleging that the defendant had him down the stairs of the *Dispatch* building. The parties are carriers of the paper named. A warrant was issued.

THE Sabbath school connected with the Christian Church (Rev. Joseph King, pastor), corner Arch street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, held their anniversary meeting Thursday last. Officers of the school presented their annual reports, showing the school to be in a flourishing condition. Interesting addresses were delivered, and rewards of prizes were awarded the children. At the conclusion of the exercises the pastor was called forward and presented with a gold locket and chain. The occasion was a most pleasant one throughout.

MARY GLENN visited the office of Alderman Strain, yesterday, and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Mary Fleming, residing on Basin alley, off Washington street. She states that the accused made a practice of coming to her house at night, shouting and using abusive language toward deponent. Kate O'Connor, an aged woman who lived with Mrs. Fleming, preferred a similar charge against her, alleging that Mrs. F. came home drunk and threw her goods out into the street, where she had to remain all last night. Warrants were issued, and Mrs. O'Connor was sent to the poor authorities.

YESTERDAY afternoon a canary escaped from a cage at Elliott's floral establishment, on Market street and perched on the top of a telegraph pole. An old Italian sailor addressed a bystander and called that for five dollars he would climb the pole and get the bird. The party spoken to said "go ahead," and up the Italian went with the agility of a cat. He was just about to grasp the canary when it flew to the roof of a house in the vicinity, subsequently returning to its cage. At last accounts the sailor was endeavoring to compromise with Mr. Elliott for fifty cents, as he maintained he was instrumental in chasing the bird home if he did not catch it.

GREELEY MEETING.

The Second Ward Organizes a Club.

Last evening the Democracy and Liberal Republicans of the Second ward held a meeting in the School House for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club. There were over one hundred persons present. Mr. Joseph S. Finch was called to the chair, and Mr. Ed. Hauch officiated as Secretary.

The President, in a few appropriate remarks, announced the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed a committee to select permanent officers for the club. This committee, after a short absence, reported the following nominations: For permanent President, Mr. Joseph S. Finch; Secretary, Ed. Hauch; Treasurer, J. M. Irwin; Corresponding Secretary, James McCaffrey; Vice Presidents, A. W. Aiken, Dr. Rodgers, August Marks, John Mellon, George Keeson, James Irwin and Otto Wuth. The nominations were confirmed by the meeting.

On motion committees were appointed on ball, constitution and by-laws.

The following Committee on Finance was appointed: Baird Patterson, H. A. Freygogel, Dr. Rogers, A. F. Kerr, A. W. Aiken, T. F. Chalfant, George Maderia, J. H. Cormack, H. H. Arnold, Thos. Moore, Otto Wuth, Robert B. Parkinson, John Mellon, Simon Johnston, J. H. Shipley, Dr. McCord, John N. Hauch, W. P. Lupton, John M. Irwin, Geo. Whitfield, George Kisel and the President of the meeting.

Speeches were made by J. H. White, Mr. Patterson, C. C. Taylor and others, in which Greeley and Brown were appropriately eulogized and "rings," cliques, &c., forcibly denounced.

About fifty of those present signed the roll of the club, after which the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The first and only concert by the Band of the *Garde Republicaine* will be given on next Wednesday evening. The box office for the sale of seats will be open at the Opera House Saturday morning, at eight o'clock.

Central Park Menagerie.

This institution, consisting of a first class circus and menagerie, will give exhibitions in our city on Monday and Tuesday, August 5th and sixth, two performances each day.

Sudden Death.

Acting Coroner Joseph A. Butler held an inquest yesterday on the body of Michael J. Logan, infant child of Michael J. and Annie Logan, residing on Hill alley, near Elm street, in the Seventh ward. The babe seemed in